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Muskie in Dark on Policy Shift

Not Consulted on Nuclear Strategy, He Complains

By Bernard Gwertzman
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (NYT) — Secretary of State Edmund Muskie has complained that he learned about President Carter's decision to revise U.S. strategy for nuclear war only when he read news stories about it.

Speaking with unusual candor to half a dozen reporters on his Air Force plane flying back from California Friday, Mr. Muskie said that a matter with such important foreign policy implications should have been discussed with him before the president acted. He said that he is trying to find out what happened — why he was bypassed by Mr. Carter, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser.

Mr. Muskie, speaking without anger, said he telephoned Mr. Brown from Los Angeles Thursday to ask for a thorough briefing on the details of the president's decision. The decision was included in a document known as Presidential Directive 59, which was reportedly signed around the end of July. He said Mr. Brown told him that a briefing could be arranged this week.



Edmund Muskie

Carter to Campaign on SALT-2

Muskie Stresses Importance of Treaty's Passage

By Bernard Gwertzman
SAN FRANCISCO (NYT) — Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, declaring that Senate ratification of the 14-month-old strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union was crucial to U.S. interests, has signaled the Carter administration's determination to make approval of the controversial accord a major campaign issue. But he was far less assertive at that time.

In a speech Friday in San Francisco to the combined Commonwealth Club and World Affairs Council of Northern California, Mr. Muskie said that "Afghanistan unquestionably has made the task of ratification harder." But he added, "It has not made it one iota less important to our national interests, not one iota less critical to maintaining a common strategy of East-West relations with our allies."

Timing Indefinite
Before departing for Maine, where he spent the weekend, Mr. Muskie met for two and a half hours with families of the American hostages in Iran who were gathered in San Francisco. Mr. Muskie left open the timing of when the administration would seek passage of the treaty. Former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has argued that the Senate should vote by the end of this year. A similar call for the earliest possible ratification was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Race Is Found Narrowing

Analysis Shows Polls Misleading

By Barry Sussman
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP) — The presidential race between Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan is narrowing, according to an analysis of national polls by The Washington Post. As the delegates began arriving in New York for the start of the Democratic National Convention tomorrow, the backers of President Carter were apparently confident enough of victory to concede some rules and platform issues to the main challenger, Sen. Edward Kennedy, in the interest of conciliation and party unity.

A new round of polls being released today and later this week will show Republican nominee Reagan holding a lead of 14 to 19 points over President Carter.

That is a sharp decrease from a 27-point lead reported by pollster Louis Harris two weeks ago. At this current rate, Mr. Reagan's substantial lead could easily disappear by November.

Supporters of an open Democratic convention concede they lack votes.
Independent candidate John Anderson is undergoing a public transformation.
Details, Page 3.

Many Undecided
The Associated Press-NBC poll yesterday reported a margin of 25 percentage points, but noted that 51 percent of the people interviewed said they had not made up their minds.

The AP-NBC survey did find that among rank-and-file Democrats, Mr. Carter is the preferred candidate for the nomination, leading Mr. Kennedy 38 percent to 21 percent.

The new poll reports could influence the last-ditch drive to deny the party's nomination to President Carter. The anti-Carter movement has been powered by the claim that Mr. Carter is a sure loser in November.



Supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini were confronted by police during a demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm yesterday. Two protesters were hurt in scuffle with police.

Bani-Sadr Sets Nomination of Rajaie for Premiership

TEHRAN, Aug. 10 (Reuters) — Muhammad Ali Rajaie, a former mathematician teacher who was imprisoned by the late shah, today seemed set to become Iran's first PM under the Islamic Republic.

Mr. Rajaie, currently Minister of Education and a Majlis (parliament) member from Tehran, was nominated in a brief letter addressed to deputies yesterday by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Iran asks Russians to stop arms shipments to Iraq.
Details, Page 3.

ough the nominee seemed certain to be approved in voting tomorrow. Today's Majlis debate revolved around the wording of the letter of nomination sent by the president. Mr. Rajaie, who has already received the chamber's unofficial endorsement, was not a target for criticism.

Legal Requirements
In his letter, the president said: As it is apparent from the will of the special chosen committee and the desire of the Majlis, I hereby introduce Mr. Rajaie for the premiership.

Protests, Arrests
LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP) — The Iranian Embassy here accused British troops of attacking it.

Moves in Murder Case Could Raise Mugabe's Stature
By John F. Burns
SALISBURY, Aug. 10 (NYT) — The anxieties weighing on Prime Minister Robert Mugabe as he attempts to revolutionize Zimbabwe without destroying it have been compounded by a murder charge against a senior black Cabinet minister.

Qadhafi Defends Billy Carter Dealings, Says \$220,000 Was Loan

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
TRIPOLI, Libya (NYT) — Col. Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, defended his nation's relationship with Billy Carter yesterday and said the \$220,000 loan to the president's brother was related to business transactions carried out during two visits, in 1978 and 1979.

In a two-hour interview in Tripoli, Col. Qadhafi said that the White House had shown great concern in mending relations during the last six months through contacts with the Libyan Embassy in Washington but that Billy Carter had played no role in the exchange.

These contacts, Col. Qadhafi said, were a follow-up to a promise, relayed to him in December, that President Carter, if re-elected, would make Middle East policy changes in favor of the Palestinians.

He was asked about an allegation here last week by Ahmad Tabib, who has helped arrange Billy Carter's visits to Libya, that the president's brother's group had taken a valuable gift, estimated to be worth as much as \$50,000, for President Carter.

"I have no knowledge of gifts, financial assistance or loans because I don't really get involved in these ordinary matters," Col. Qadhafi said. "But I should say that as far as we are concerned we have no reservations at all about giving gifts to our guests or sending gifts to relatives. This is not a big thing. Quite the contrary, it is considered part of our obligations as hosts and part of our traditions. It is quite proper to give someone a present for his relatives, for his family."

When asked whether Billy Carter's business deals involved oil purchases, Col. Qadhafi said: "Maybe, probably. All the details on this are with the Foreign Relations Office."

"No Such Message"
(In Washington, Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said that no assurances had been given to Libyan officials that President Carter would adopt a more friendly attitude toward the Palestinians.)

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U.S. relations with Libya have been strained in recent years, and State Department officials have depicted the Libyan government as radical and unorthodox, a sponsor of terrorism, and extremist in its opposition to Israel.

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Following the rejection of Mr. Mir-Salim, a parliamentary committee was set up to study the qualifications of more than a dozen possible candidates for the post. That body chose Mr. Rajaie, though it had been clear that Mr. Bani-Sadr had reservations about the strongly Islamic minister.

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The Libyan leader said he did not meet Billy Carter on his two visits because of the pressure of official business, but noted that he would be glad to meet the president's brother if he came again.

Col. Qadhafi portrayed the relationship with Billy Carter as routine, saying that he had received U.S. delegations of blacks, academics, students and Americans of Arab descent. He defended the \$220,000 loan. "The money is not stolen," he said. "It is not a bribe. It is purely a commercial transaction, a business affair, or a loan."

When asked which of these terms best described the money, he said: "Of course, it is a loan and it will be repaid. It is a loan related to business. Is it forbidden to do business with Americans? We have American oil companies here that are doing business all the time. Why not question them? American banks are filled with Libyan dollar deposits on loans. Why not put them on trial, too? Why only Billy Carter? Why are they hounding Billy Carter?"

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Chon Hints He'll Accept Presidency

S. Korean Disputes Reports on Timing

By Henry Scott Stokes

SEOUL, Aug. 10 (NYT) — Gen. Chon Too Hwan, the South Korean strongman, said that his nation needs a new generation of leaders, and he implied that he was willing to succeed civilian President Choi Kyu Hah.

Gen. Chon, 47, said in a two-hour meeting at his military intelligence headquarters Friday that South Korea requires the leadership and control of the military. "I think without the quality of leadership it would be difficult given the situation we are in," he said.

But he did not endorse remarks reportedly made Thursday by a U.S. military official that the general might succeed Mr. Choi as early as this fall. The official, identified by Gen. Chon as Gen. John Wickham, the U.S. commander, said that Mr. Choi might step down soon to make way for Gen. Chon under the present constitution by which President Park Chung Hee ran South Korea from 1972 until his death.

South Korea has been under martial law since the assassination of Park. Gen. Chon's mentor, late in 1979, Gen. Chon has held real power behind Mr. Choi, who officially succeeded Park.

Battled Protests

Gen. Chon brought the nation of 37 million — in which nearly 40,000 U.S. troops are based — under his control May 17, when he announced stringent measures to deal with anti-government demonstrations. He also arrested numerous politicians, including opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, who goes on trial for alleged sedition this week.

Gen. Chon has so far deferred publicly to the head of state, making him chairman of a national security panel created after a nine-day uprising at the provincial city of Kwangju, in which about 250 persons died.

The security group is formally in control of the nation, but real power is vested in a standing committee of which Gen. Chon is chairman. He also heads military intelligence as chief of the Defense Security Command.

Gen. Chon said that a new generation of leaders is coming forward in Communist North Korea. "Perhaps it's time for those who are in their early 50s in South Korea," he said. "In North Korea, there's the emergence of Kim Jong Il, (the son of President Kim Il Sung) ... and at 39, he's much younger than me."

Reports here indicate that the United States would support Gen. Chon as president. The unnamed U.S. military official was quoted as saying of Gen. Chon's ascent to the presidency: "Provided that he demonstrates over time a broad base of support from the Korean people, and does not jeopardize the security of the situation here, we will support him because that, of course, is what we think the Korean people want."

Deceased in Washington

In Washington, the State Department said Friday that if a U.S. general had made a statement in South Korea implying support for Gen. Chon as president, it would not be speaking for the U.S. government. "The decision as to who should be the next president of South Korea is a matter for the Korean people, not the United States government," said a press officer when asked about the reported remark by Gen. Wickham.

Gen. Chon said of the specula-

Poison Kills 45 in Nepal

KATMANDU, Nepal, Aug. 10 (AP) — Forty-five persons have died and 65 were seriously ill from eating poisonous wild mushrooms and berries in Nepal villages where drought and earthquake damage have caused food shortages, an official source said yesterday.

Unable to Form Coalition

Solh, Premier-Designate In Lebanon, Steps Down

BEIRUT, Aug. 10 (NYT) — Hopes for a Lebanese government of national unity were crushed when Premier-designate Takiyeddin Solh stepped down after 20 days of fruitless effort.

Mr. Solh, 71, a politician and former diplomat, announced in a letter Friday to President Elias Sarkis that the difficulties in forming a cabinet of national reconciliation were insurmountable. He said he was stepping aside to enable Mr. Sarkis to appoint another person to try to form a government.

Under Lebanese political tradition, the president will now have to start a fresh round of consultations on the choice of a premier-designate. However, all political activity is expected to be frozen during the Muslim feast of Ramadan which will begin tomorrow for three days to mark the end of a monthlong period of fasting.

Muslim Figure

Analysts said that at best Mr. Sarkis may be able to put together a cabinet of technocrats and parliamentarians to manage rather than resolve the 5-year-old crisis which in 1975 and 1976 produced a civil war that claimed the lives of 40,000 people and brought 30,000 Syrian



Gen. Chon Too Hwan

tion: "It does seem to me to jump to a conclusion. His excellency, President Choi, is still in office. He said he would not serve out his full term, but he did not say he would not make himself available" to run for the presidency.

"It's very flattering. I can use support any time," added Gen. Chon. "It could also mean that I'm a little more liked, more popular. That's pleasing, but ... now rules will have to be obeyed."

The constitutional rules are that the president is elected indirectly by a National Conference for Unification. According to constitutional theory in South Korea, Mr. Choi could step down and be replaced at any time by another person voted by the national conference, which is strongly conservative.

But another possible course is to wait for a scheduled revision of the constitution by popular referendum act in the fall. This will provide for indirect election of the president by the National Assembly in the future, U.S. military officials said.

Gen. Chon appears to be considering his timing carefully. "The country's leadership is not something you get by just wanting it, just by ambition," he said. "It must be providence. A Christian would say you have to have the mandate of heaven."

Kim Trial Thursday

SEOUL, Aug. 10 (AP) — Official South Korean sources said today that Kim Dae Jung will go on trial Thursday before a military court.

Mr. Kim and 23 followers — including former national assemblymen, clergymen and students — are accused of conspiring to overthrow the government, instigating riots in Seoul and other cities in May and violating martial law.

U.S. Politician Admits Links To Homosexuals

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 10 (AP) — Saying he was trying to put the past behind him, Rep. Jon Hinson, R-Miss., has disclosed his involvement in two incidents in places where, he said, "were frequented by some of Washington's homosexual community."

At a news conference Friday, Rep. Hinson said he had been accused of "committing an obscene act" in 1976 and had been hurt in a 1977 fire at a Washington theater that showed X-rated films. Both incidents occurred before his election in 1978.

Rep. Hinson, 38, said the obscene act charge was made in September, 1976, in Arlington, Va. He said he did not stand trial but accepted a fine for creating a public nuisance. He did not describe the nature of the alleged act. He also said he was one of four survivors of a theater fire that killed nine persons in October, 1977.

He said that the incidents occurred during a period of fear and self-doubt about his future but that he has since discovered "strength, resolve and a renewed sense of purpose." He said he would remain a candidate for a second term.

The dome's growth was confirmed yesterday by observers in an airplane, a U.S. Geological Survey spokesman said. Geologists have said that the appearance of a lava dome could indicate further volcanic activity. A similar dome was blasted away in an eruption July 22.

The University of Washington geophysics department, which monitors the mountain, reported no new earthquake activity at the volcano. Meanwhile, Forest Service firefighters, evacuated before the volcano's fifth eruption last Thursday, returned yesterday in an effort to halt a multitude of small fires smoldering under ash.

Belgian Budget Up 7.6% for '81

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10 (AP) — The government announced yesterday a 1981 budget that foresees a 7.6-percent rise in public spending from this year's level to almost 1,200 billion francs (\$41.2 billion).

But Premier Wilfried Martens said that higher taxes on natural gas, diesel fuel and home heating oil will help keep the government's deficit next year to about 90 billion francs (\$3.1 billion), or 10 billion francs (almost \$350 million) below that of 1980.

Belgium's defense budget will be increased by 8.3 percent, one of the sharpest rises the government has planned for next year. It is the Martens government's implementation of an austerity budget that called for 2.2-percent cuts in all departments, including defense.

Inflation Dip May Be Boon For Thatcher

Economists Predict Drop to 17 Percent

By Rodney Pinder

LONDON, Aug. 10 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, its popularity reported to be suffering because of increasing unemployment, is expected to get a boost this week from a substantial drop in the inflation rate, economic analysts said today.

Official figures, to be published Friday, could show inflation down by about 4 percentage points to an annual rate of around 17 percent, analysts predicted. Political sources said government ministers were predicting an annual rate of 16.5 percent or slightly less by November.

The drop will provide a morale boost for the government, which has made the battle against inflation the center of its tough monetarist policies. Mrs. Thatcher and her economic strategists are known to be aiming for a single digit inflation rate by the next general election, in 1984 or 1985.

A poll published today reported that the government's popularity was suffering because of Britain's highest unemployment figures since the 1930s. Last month, 1.9 million people, 7.8 percent of the work force, were jobless.

Times Poll

The Sunday Times market and opinion research international poll showed the Conservatives lagging 10 percentage points behind the opposition Labour Party in popularity. If an election were held now, Labour would take 48 percent of the votes, the Conservatives 38 percent and the Liberals 12 percent, it said.

Economic analysts said there were four main reasons for the predicted fall in inflation: Import costs are down due to the strength of sterling; stores have been slashing prices at summer sales; seasonal food is cheaper in summer; and an increase in indirect taxation set a year ago has now worked its way through the economy.

However, political sources said that Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe was understood to be resisting an early cut in the 16-percent minimum lending rate, the base rate for all borrowing.

Money supply is still growing faster than government strategists had believed possible, the sources said. The Bank of England has already warned that figures due this week could show a money supply rise of 5 percent in July, and there were doubts whether the government could achieve its target of between 7 percent and 11-percent annual growth.

A major business survey to be published tomorrow said: "The prospects for U.K. industry look bleaker than at any time for many years." The survey, conducted by the London Chamber of Commerce, which represents more than 8,000 manufacturing firms in the capital and throughout southeastern England, said 60 percent of companies in the region favored statutory pay controls and selective import controls to protect their businesses.

But despite its economic hardships, Britain is eating better than ever, according to a survey by the marketing intelligence organization Mintel. It said meat sales had gone up — usually an indication of prosperity — and that Britons were eating more fresh fruit instead of canned. A drop in bread consumption had been more than matched by extra sales of cake, it added.

New Lava Dome In U.S. Volcano

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 10 (AP) — Fresh molten rock inside Mount St. Helens has been pushing up into the volcano's crater, forming a lava dome that grew 25 feet during its first day, officials said.

The dome's growth was confirmed yesterday by observers in an airplane, a U.S. Geological Survey spokesman said. Geologists have said that the appearance of a lava dome could indicate further volcanic activity. A similar dome was blasted away in an eruption July 22.

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Anniversary of Anti-Terrorist Law 4 Killed in N. Ireland Clashes

BELFAST, Aug. 10 (AP) — A weekend of violence that cost four lives in Northern Ireland was ending tonight with renewed clashes between youths and police in Roman Catholic west Belfast.

The British soldiers fired a volley of plastic bullets when they were pelted with gasoline bombs and rocks by about 150 youths after a big rally in the Andersonstown district, at which armed men of the illegal Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army addressed the crowd.

A soldier was killed by a mine Friday in South Armagh, close to the border with the Irish Republic, and another was accidentally crushed yesterday by vehicles while responding to an emergency street fire in Belfast. Also in the capital, a civilian man was killed by a rubber bullet and another was slain by unidentified assailants.

The IRA, a mainly Catholic organization, is struggling to end British rule in Northern Ireland and reunite the province with the Catholic

Irish Republic in the south. The 11-year death toll is nearly 2,050.

A speaker at today's rally urged British soldiers to desert, promising them a "safe passage to heaven."

The rally, organized by the Sinn Fein political wing of the IRA, marked the ninth anniversary of the imposition of internment without trial, which ended in 1975.

Cars were hijacked and burned and security forces also came under attack in other parts of Belfast. Police said the casualties in the worst weekend of violence this year included 22 people badly hurt.

One of the targets of the Belfast rioters was Gerry Fitt, a socialist lawmaker in the British Parliament and former leader of the Social and Democratic Labor Party. Mr. Fitt, although a Catholic, is strongly opposed to the IRA.

Early yesterday, a group of youths attempted to march on Mr. Fitt's home in West Belfast but were fought off by security forces. A few rioters threw bricks at his front door, however. "It was much

less than I expected, but they attack it every year," Mr. Fitt said. "I get it all the time in August. Although I'm a Catholic, the IRA still try to discredit and intimidate me."

Police made 38 arrests Friday night as gangs of youths stormed through Belfast, Londonderry, Dungannon and other towns, overturning and setting cars and buses on fire. Soldiers and police were pelted with gasoline bombs, bricks and stones. The province's fire departments reported 52 emergency calls during the night. In most cases firemen faced barrages of stones and were forced to withdraw.

The latest incendiary attacks followed a fire that engulfed an Irish resort hotel on Donegal Bay Friday, killing 10 persons and injuring nine. The hotel is a few miles from the spot where Earl Mountbatten of Burma was killed last summer when a bomb planted by the IRA blew up his yacht. Police are investigating the possibility that the fire was set by Protestant extremists.

Egypt, Rejecting Response From Begin, Rules Out Early Peace-Talk Resumption

CAIRO, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Egypt ruled out an early resumption of the Palestinian autonomy talks yesterday and dismissed a letter from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin as negative and "nothing new."

The Egyptian reaction, announced after a meeting between Vice President Hosni Mubarak and U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton, appeared to rule out any chance of progress toward a Middle East peace in the near future.

President Anwar Sadat, in seclu-

sion for prayer and meditation during the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan, did not involve himself in the latest negotiating crisis. Mr. Sadat last week suspended the Palestinian autonomy talks with Israel for the third time in three months after the Israeli Knesset (parliament) officially declared Jerusalem the capital of the Jewish state.

He sent Mr. Begin a letter on the Jerusalem crisis and said at the time that the future of the talks depended on the reply.

Egyptian Meeting

Mr. Begin's 15-page reply was received Friday, and high Egyptian officials met over the weekend to consider its contents and Egypt's next move. The turbulent 14-month-old autonomy talks, in which the United States is a partner.

Emerging from a 90-minute meeting chaired by Mr. Mubarak, Senior Deputy Premier Fuad Mohieddin was asked if there was any chance of an early resumption of the talks. He replied with a terse "no."

Before the meeting Mr. Mubarak briefed Mr. Atherton on the Egyptian stand.

"The vice president conveyed to me some comments on Prime Minister Begin's message which I am going to convey to Washington," Mr. Atherton told reporters. "I did not come with any proposals or comments."

Sadat's Letter

Mr. Sadat's letter to Mr. Begin said Egypt rejected as null and void the Israeli law formalizing the annexation of Arab East Jerusalem and making it part of Israel's "indivisible eternal capital."

He reiterated Egypt's view, shared by the United States, that the future of East Jerusalem should be open to negotiation within the autonomy scheme for 1.2 million Palestinians in the occupied Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Israeli officials and news reports quoted Mr. Begin's reply as countering that the Egyptian position was similarly null and void.

"There are numerous negative elements in the letter and we reject them all," said Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali. "There was nothing new in it."

Cabinet Choice Supported

JERUSALEM, Aug. 10 (AP) — The Israeli Cabinet approved today the appointment of Moshe Nissim as justice minister, but the rest of Mr. Begin's Cabinet shuffle was left in abeyance.

Mr. Nissim, 45, replaces Shmuel Tamir, who resigned last week. The

Carter Campaign to Push Ratification of SALT-2

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made last Monday by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D.

Asked if he favored immediate action on the treaty, Mr. Muskie said that "the votes are not there yet." But he said that he and other members of the administration would speak out in favor of the pending treaty, and he was eager to make it a campaign issue against Ronald Reagan, who opposes approval of the current arms treaty.

The administration's strategy in making the treaty a campaign issue, Mr. Muskie said, was to force a Democratic candidate — whom he expects to be Mr. Carter — wins the election, it will pave the way for approval by making the election a sort of plebiscite on the treaty.

Special Session

Whether the Senate should be asked to take up the treaty in a special post-election session in November, mentioned as a possibility by Sen. McGovern, or whether a vote should be delayed until the 1981 session has not been determined, Mr. Muskie said. He indicated that he thought a vote early next year was more realistic.

The Republican Party, in its platform adopted last month, said that it "rejects the fundamentally flawed SALT-2 treaty negotiated by the Carter administration."

Mr. Nissim, who had been serving as minister without portfolio in Mr. Begin's Cabinet, belongs to the ruling coalition's Liberal Party faction, which had been demanding a more powerful role in the government.

Mr. Begin still has made no progress in filling the 3-month-old vacancy in the Defense Ministry, which the prime minister has run himself since Ezer Weizman resigned in May. Mr. Begin wants to switch Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to defense and name Foreign Minister Yitzhak Mordechai as foreign minister. Staunch opposition to Mr. Mordechai in the coalition has blocked the move, but Mr. Begin is sticking to the plan.

Meanwhile, Mr. Begin appeared to have patched up a dispute with Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, the hard-line former general who is in charge of Israel's settlement policy in the occupied territories.

According to press reports, Gen. Sharon clashed with Mr. Begin at a meeting Friday and threatened to quit if he was not named defense minister. Gen. Sharon was quoted as accusing Mr. Begin of handling important defense matters in an irresponsible manner.

Mr. Begin reportedly responded by saying that Gen. Sharon "has yet to learn elementary lessons about democratic government."

Polls Said to Magnify Reagan's Lead

(Continued from Page 1)

ber and could take many Democratic legislators down with him. The findings most often cited by the anti-Carter activists are those of the Harris poll, and for good reason: For a year, far more than any other pollster, Mr. Harris has been suggesting disaster for the Democrats if they renege on the president.

Last week, a Harris poll report said that "there is evidence of a dramatic shift in the basic party identification of the voters," and maintained that the Republicans could well take control of Congress in the Nov. 4 election.

But the Harris findings, which have been coming out more frequently than others and drawing more attention, are by their very nature more likely to give higher marks to Mr. Reagan and the Republicans than are other polls.

'Likely Voters'

Of Mr. Harris's sample of 1,195 persons last week, 39 percent were Democrats, 32 percent were Republicans and 29 percent were inde-

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Kabul Reports Clashes in Border Province

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10 (Reuters) — The Afghan government of President Babrak Karmal for the first time today reported serious trouble from Moslem rebels in Balkh province bordering the Soviet Union. Kabul radio monitored in New Delhi quoted the provincial governor saying that government forces had crushed an attempt by rebels to capture the small border town of Shor Tepe. The radio added that an air and ground offensive a few days ago had eliminated "bandits" who destroyed five schools and stockpiles of wheat in Dasti Shadia.

Soviet and Afghan forces are deployed in Balkh province to guard a highway between Kabul and the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan, which frequently used by Soviet troops and supply convoys.

Indonesia Acts to Curb News Agency Reports

JAKARTA, Aug. 10 (WP) — In an apparent reaction to news of alleged official corruption, the Indonesian government has asked foreign news agencies to distribute Indonesian stories outside the nation only.

The Jakarta offices of The Associated Press, United Press International, Reuters and Agence France-Presse received letters Friday making the request. While the step is common in many Third World countries, it is believed to be the first such restriction among the non-Communist Southeast Asian countries.

A chief effect of the restriction will be to reduce coverage of such politically sensitive stories as the recent criticism of President Suharto by prominent Indonesians and local developments in a court battle in Singapore that spawned charges of widespread corruption within Mr. Suharto's family and government.

Death Toll Rises to 80 in Bologna Bombing

BOLOGNA, Aug. 10 (AP) — Natalia Gallon, 40, died today from wounds received in the bombing of the Bologna railroad station eight days ago, bringing the death toll in the explosion to 80, hospital officials reported.

Mrs. Gallon's 11-year-old daughter, Emanuela, who was headed to summer camp in the Dolomites on the day of the explosion, died of her injuries last Thursday. Giorgio Gallon, 38, a railroad worker from Bologna, is left his wife and daughter in the station waiting room to buy clothes when the explosion occurred.

Crude Oil Spews From Pipe Near Marseilles

MARSEILLES, Aug. 10 (Reuters) — A major oil pipeline supply refineries in eastern France, West Germany and Switzerland sprung a leak yesterday, spewing crude oil into streams and rivers, police reported. The leak was discovered by residents of a village about 55 miles northwest of Marseilles. About 35,000 cubic feet of oil was lost, finding its way by streams and canals into the Durance River, a police spokesman said. The cause of the leak was not known.

Tass Blames U.S. for Chemical War Weapons

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (UPI) — The United States and not the Soviet Union is responsible for introducing chemical warfare into Afghanistan, Tass has charged.

The statement was made in response to a U.S. State Department report suggesting that Soviet forces in Afghanistan and Communist troops in Laos and Cambodia are using chemical warfare agents.

Tass quoted Afghan officials Friday as saying rebels fighting against the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul were found carrying chemical grenades with the label "Made in the U.S.A."

Polish Dissidents Offer Support to Strikers

WARSAW, Aug. 10 (Reuters) — Poland's most active dissident group today offered help to strikers and expressed solidarity with workers seeking higher pay. KOR, the self-defense committee that has been releasing information on the Polish strikes that began in July, said garbage collection most Warsaw depots were continuing a six-day-old strike.

The committee also reported that a new stoppage had been called in the textile-producing city of Lodz and that water and sewerage workers struck in Warsaw for one day last week. KOR says it is not behind any of the present strikes, which began after meat prices went up on July 1 and now affected more than 150 firms.

Muskie Irked at Exclusion From War Policy Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

pendents. Mr. Harris called these people "likely voters."

CBS also aimed for a "likely voter" sample in its polling, using a complicated formula to produce what Cathy Frankovic of the network yesterday referred to as a "final probable electorate." That sample was 43 percent Democratic, 26 percent Republican and 31 percent independent.

As might be expected, the CBS

poll showed Mr. Carter trailing Reagan by a smaller margin than did the Harris poll.

The Gallup organization's made no attempt to sort out the voters, instead reporting real based on interviews with a section of 938 persons who as they were registered to vote, sample was 47 percent Democratic, 27 percent Republican and 24 percent independent.

Muskie Irked at Exclusion From War Policy Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Muskie said that, as far as he knew, the articles were accurate. They stated that Mr. Carter had adopted a strategy giving priority to attacking military targets in the Soviet Union rather than destroying cities and industrial complexes.

But he said he could not really comment on the policy until he had a detailed briefing. His complaints were aimed not so much at the actual policy but at his being frozen out of any discussion on it. Such a policy is of major concern to U.S. allies and to relations with the Soviet Union, and Mr. Muskie believes that it should have had the active involvement of the secretary of state.

General Displeasure

Administration officials said that, after the disclosure in the press of the new strategy, some State Department officials were briefed while Mr. Muskie was in California so that they could discuss the policy with allied governments.

In general, Mr. Muskie appeared to be unhappy about the policy-making machinery of the government that was established at the start of the Carter administration. His main complaint was that he believes not enough time is given to discussion of critical foreign and security issues by the president and his top advisers.

The principal vehicle for such discussion is what is known as the Policy Review Committee, a Cabinet-level group headed by the secretary most concerned with the issue under discussion.

Mr. Muskie said that such meetings usually last no more than an hour and that he was trying to make them longer to give more time for genuine discussion. He said that he had been told by a regular participant in those sessions that before he joined the administration the sessions were "a charade."

Another vehicle for decisions in the administration is the regular weekly luncheon meetings of Mr. Muskie, Mr. Brown and Mr. Brzezinski, which are known in the bureaucracy as the MBB Meetings.

Mr. Muskie said that these sessions often have an agenda of up to 25 items about which decisions must be made in the space of an hour or two. He said this was not enough time for serious debate.

Muskie Irked at Exclusion From War Policy Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

Students Deny Iran Aids Protests in U.S.

By Joseph B. Treaster

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (NYT) — Spokesmen for what is believed to be the largest Iranian student organization in the United States say they are receiving no financing or support from the Iranian government, but acknowledge that they have informal connections with the students who are holding 52 American hostages in Iran.

"We haven't accepted any money from the government of Iran," said Bahman Badr, 34, a doctoral candidate in business administration at St. Louis (Mo.) University, the only expense we have is pay for lawyers, and we can pay for that with donations. The students' own expenses to come to demonstrations."

Mr. Badr said his organization raised money in the past by applying to wealthy Iranian doctors in business in the United States as well as to students. Federal officials said last week they had evidence that Iran had at least \$5 million to help supporters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini foment civil disturbances in the United States. Law enforcement agencies also said that money for street efforts was being raised through the sale of heroin and hashish brought into the United States.

"That's a stupid remark," Mr. Badr said. "If the police have information about drugs, they should arrest someone."

U.S. Intervention

Mr. Badr and Abbas Eshfahani, 24, senior at Kansas State University in Manhattan, who said they had been selected as spokesmen for the Iranian Student Association of the United States.

S. Jury Clears Nuclear Utility, Workers of Fraud

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 10 (AP) — The Commonwealth Edison and two of its employees have been acquitted of fraud and conspiracy charges relating to alleged violations of the utility's anti-nuclear plant on the Mississippi River at Cordova, Ill.

The government charged that Nicholas Kalivianakis, plant superintendent, and Walter Mosch, general manager, had conspired with the company to conceal security defects involving unlocked doors to unescorted visitors. The verdict was returned Friday in U.S. District Court in Rock Island.

Chief Prosecutor David Elbar in his closing argument that the utility and the two employees had lured thousands of lives.

Defense attorney Daniel Webb said the government's case a collection of rumors, gossip and innuendo that did not prove anything. He described the failure to report the security lapses as a technical reporting violation.

Iran Asks Russia to Halt Arms Shipments to Iraq

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (WP) — Iran asked the Soviet government to halt arms shipments to Iraq and to recall the Iranian ambassador in a move reflecting a souring of Moscow-Tehran relations.

Ambassador Mohammed Mokri de the warning public Friday at a press conference in which he said that, "if Soviet military assistance to Iraq does not end, I shall be ambassador here no longer."

The Iranian request places the onus in an awkward position since they are obligated under a 22-year-old friendship treaty with Iraq to supply it with weapons. Apart from G-23 jets, the Russians are now to have delivered surface-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles in Iraq in the past.

Iraq and Iran have clashed periodically across their disputed border for the last five years. But hostilities between the two oil-producing states have risen sharply in the last two years because of unrest among ethnic Arabs and Kurds in Iran.

Mr. Mokri specifically mentioned use of helicopters and aircraft by the Iraqi forces against the Iranian border towns. He did not provide other details except to suggest that the weapons are used to support counter-revolutionary forces inside Iran.

However, the ambassador, while telling Soviet weapons shipments to Iraq an unfriendly gesture, stressed that he hopes for a satisfactory response from the Soviet government.

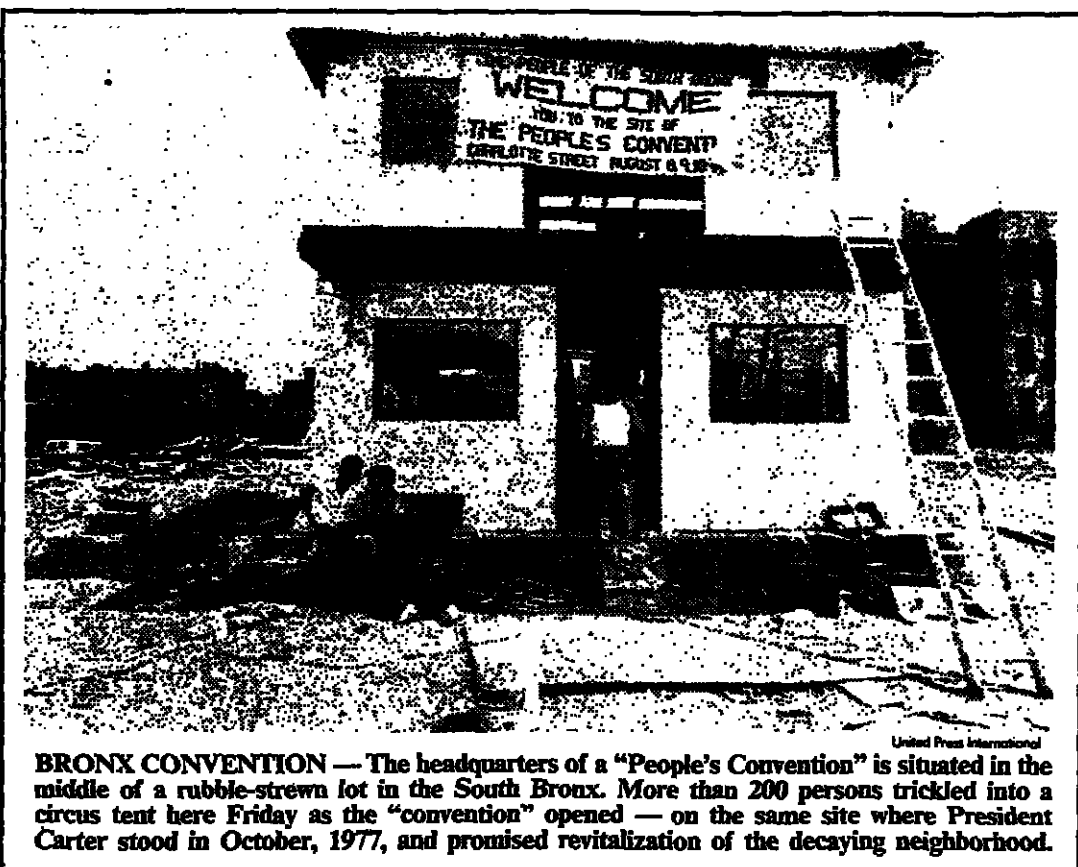
On two previous occasions since November, the Iranians have publicly deplored arms shipments to Iraq on grounds that the weapons were used to stimulate unrest among ethnic minorities living in Iraq along the Iranian-Iraqi border.

Friday's warning was the strongest date and for the first time in the threat of diplomatic

Found Banknotes in Italian Raid

BERGAMO, Italy, Aug. 10 (Reuters) — Thirteen persons were arrested yesterday when police raided a printing works here and found 100,000 U.S. and Italian banknotes worth \$1.8 million.

Police said the forged notes may have been intended to help finance extreme rightists believed to be responsible for the Aug. 2 bombing of the Bologna railway station.



BRONX CONVENTION — The headquarters of a "People's Convention" is situated in the middle of a rubble-strewn lot in the South Bronx. More than 200 persons trickled into a circus tent here Friday as the "convention" opened — on the same site where President Carter stood in October, 1977, and promised revitalization of the decaying neighborhood.

Anderson Awaiting Democrats' Decision At Crucial Point in Changing Campaign

By Bill Peterson

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10 (WP) — In these long, hot days of August, Rep. John Anderson is undergoing a public transformation as he moves from city to city.

"St. John the Righteous," as some of his colleagues in Congress have called the Illinois Republican, is more and more emerging as "John the Politically Expedient."

He spends his time with corporate executives, politicians, special interest groups and television interviewers. He speaks from carefully crafted — and emotionless — prepared texts. He is whisked away from reporters to secret fund-raising efforts and meetings.

And he hustles every day the Democratic National Convention in New York this week, hoping for a bloodbath that might produce a major Democratic running mate for him and a corps of disillusioned Democratic supporters.

The single best example of the transformation of Rep. Anderson is his on-again, off-again flirtation with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.

Rep. Anderson, the long-shot independent hopeful, and Sen. Kennedy

the long-shot Democratic hopeful, created a major flurry at the end of last month. Rep. Anderson emerged from a meeting strongly hinting he would drop his candidacy if Sen. Kennedy won the Democratic nomination.

A few days later the political odd couple made back-to-back appearances before the National Urban League and Rep. Anderson added to the tease, saying that Sen. Kennedy

His aides offer a more sympathetic account. They say Rep. Anderson felt he had given a lawyer-like initial statement on Sen. Kennedy, but finally grew frustrated with questions about his position and ended up changing his stand to put an end to the questions.

The impression left was that Rep. Anderson had simply said the politically expedient thing each time.

This episode comes as Rep. Anderson's campaign enters a crucial stage.

After three months of campaigning as an independent, he has crossed several major hurdles. He has put together a credible national organization. His supporters have collected more than a million signatures, enough to qualify him for a spot on the ballot in 32 states and the District of Columbia, although he has been formally certified in only 10 states. And he is being accorded all the trappings of a major presidential contender.

But, according to polls by the George Gallup organization, Rep. Anderson's support has begun to wane. In the latest Gallup poll, his support had dropped to 14 percent from a high of 24 percent in mid-June. President Carter, beset by problems with his brother, dropped from 35 to 31 percent in the same survey; Republican nominee Ronald Reagan went up from 33 to 45 percent.

Success Doubtful

The problem is that many people still do not think he has a chance to win. In a recent nationwide poll last month, only 8 percent of his supporters and 3 percent of all voters thought he would become president.

His base of support is narrow. His supporters tend to be young, liberal, well-educated (half have been to college), affluent (45 percent have annual family incomes over \$25,000) and Eastern-based.

This is why August and the Democratic convention are so important to the Anderson campaign, which realizes that a large part of the candidate's appeal is an unhappiness with Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter, the likely Democratic nominee.

His most important decision of the month is the picking of a running mate.

If he can find a widely known national figure to join his ticket, his candidacy would gain credibility. For someone trying to run a national unity campaign, "it would make a certain sense to have a Democratic running mate," he told a news conference in Cleveland Friday.

But the willingness of any widely known Democratic figure to join his campaign may depend on how disillusioned they are with the Democratic nominee, and how they regard Rep. Anderson's chances of victory.

Winds Drop to 110 Mph As Hurricane Hits Texas

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 10 (AP) — A weakened Hurricane Allen, with top winds of 110 mph, yesterday struck Texas, where 200,000 persons had abandoned their homes.

The winds buffeted the port city of Corpus Christi during the morning and a nine-foot tide caused serious flooding, the National Weather Service said.

No casualties were reported as the storm pushed ashore north of Brownsville, a border city of 67,000. Officials gave the credit to an orderly evacuation of residents of the coastal communities, the largest ever undertaken in southern Texas.

The storm left a trail of destruction in the Caribbean. It claimed at least 100 lives, including 87 in the Caribbean and 13 persons aboard a helicopter evacuating oil rig personnel off Louisiana. Two persons were dead and two were missing after a barge overturned near Lake Charles, La., Friday night.

Hurricane Allen, one of three storms rated in Category 5 since records have been kept, is second in strength only to the Labor Day hurricane of 1935 that swept through the Florida Keys, killing more than 400 persons.

The highest sustained wind in the center of the storm dropped to 110 mph from 150 mph last night. Before it went ashore, Allen had winds of 170 mph.

Forecasters warned the weakening storm could still dump 15 to 20 inches of rain, although the threat of tornadoes diminished.

Flooding was already reported in mid-coast towns of Ingleside, Fenton and Rockport, said a spokesman for the Aransas County Sheriff's Department. There was also flooding and roofs were torn away from some buildings at Los Fresnos, a town about five miles from Brownsville.

Tanker Grounded

Despite the high winds, an 840-foot Liberian tanker grounded in shallow water about 12 miles south of Port Aransas was stable, a Coast Guard spokesman said. The 37 crewmen on the tanker, which was carrying 11.8 million gallons of crude oil, rode out the storm after rescue attempts were thwarted by high seas.

The National Weather Service had been prepared for much more serious devastation. One of its afternoon advisories yesterday closed with: "No storm of this strength has struck this area in recorded history. We can offer only some ideas of what has happened in other areas in storms of similar strength. From now on, we must just endure. Many people have had to go through hurricanes and have survived."

"May God help us."

37 Uganda Prisoners Die of Malnutrition

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 10 (Reuters) — Thirty-seven civilian prisoners died from starvation and diseases related to malnutrition last month at Uganda's Bay Prison on the shores of Lake Victoria, it was revealed yesterday.

There are about 2,000 prisoners, most of them awaiting trial, in quarters originally designed to hold 525. They are guarded by Tanzanian soldiers.

Kennedy Presses Rules Fight As Aide Concedes Lack of Votes

By Hedrick Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT) — Despite a new survey showing Democrats nationwide in favor of an "open" convention, its proponents conceded yesterday that they still lacked enough delegate votes to block the proposed "faithful delegate" rule that would ensure President Carter's renomination at the Democratic National Convention Wednesday night.

But both Sen. Edward Kennedy and the Committee to Continue the Open Convention laid plans to press their case vigorously today at a string of big-state caucuses, still aiming for what a Kennedy strategist predicted would be a "major stunning blow" that would overturn the Carter convention strategy and the president's current majority among the delegates.

On the eve of the start of the party's 38th convention since 1832, there was no diminution in the Carter-Kennedy rivalry. It persisted for nine months through 35 state primaries, and Sen. Kennedy intends to carry it into the convention with a full-scale battle over the rules tomorrow and a vigorous challenge on the platform Tuesday night.

Paul Kirk, a senior Kennedy strategist, contended at a news conference, however, that about 300 pro-Carter delegates had been lined up by the open convention forces, with 200 others wavering. "We will have a shortfall of 75 to 100 votes," he conceded.

Both the Kennedy camp and the Committee to Continue the Open Convention took comfort in two new opinion polls, a New York Times-CBS News Poll and a survey by Louis Harris, that showed Democrats nationwide were roughly 2-1 in favor of the open convention rather than the proposed Carter rule that would bind delegates to their earlier pledges at the presidential roll-call Wednesday night.

They also talked optimistically about "softness" among pro-Carter delegates on the crucial rules issue. But political leaders in key states such as New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania who had previously wavered said that, in the last five days, the trend had gone in favor of the president and, barring some unexpected turn, that he seemed headed toward victory.

With Sen. Kennedy still in a sparring mood, the Carter campaign chairman, Robert Strauss, accused the challenger from Massachusetts of sharp new rhetorical attacks on the president that would hurt Mr. Carter in the fall.

Braced for Attacks

At a meeting with reporters yesterday, Mr. Strauss said the Carter camp was braced for Sen. Kennedy to deliver his harshest attack on the administration in the platform debate Tuesday night, but he insisted that the president's campaign was not going to "beg" for Sen. Kennedy's support once the convention fights were over.

Recalling Sen. Eugene McCarthy's refusal to back Hubert Humphrey after the 1968 convention, he warned of the risks to the Democratic Party in November if the current divisions cannot be healed by the end of the convention.

Kennedy Resists

Mr. Strauss said he hoped that Sen. Kennedy — in the interests of party, the president and the senator — would join Mr. Carter in a show of unity at the end of the convention Thursday night. But he added, "I have no reason to think he will."

In an interview, Sen. Kennedy said he was for a unified party, but he refused to give up his struggles against the president on the convention rules and the party platform or to say unequivocally that he would back Mr. Carter if he were renominated, unless the president endorsed what Sen. Kennedy called the age-old tenets of the Democratic Party, especially on economic issues.

If the Carter forces carry that rules vote — as Mr. Strauss contended they would and as a number of other previously uncertain political leaders agreed — it will ensure the president's renomination. He has close to 2,000 delegates pledged to him, a comfortable margin above the 1,666 votes needed for a majority. Sen. Kennedy has about 1,250 delegates pledged to him.

Carter Camp Tactics

The Carter camp, moreover, was quietly taking steps to make it more difficult for draft movements to nominate any additional candidates, such as Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie or any potential favorite sons from large states. Committees have formed for both Sen. Jackson and Mr. Muskie, but they reported yesterday that they were not collecting signatures for nominating petitions.

Mr. Strauss conceded that not only the final Kennedy maneuvering over the convention rules but also the controversy over Billy Carter's relations with Libya had hurt President Carter's prospects for re-election, presuming he is renominated.

But Mr. Strauss and other Democratic politicians contended that Mr. Carter had blunted the open convention drive and had recovered some public support with his vigorous self-defense in his news conference last Monday night.

As a tactical precaution, Carter aides conceded they were trying to obtain as many signatures as possible for the president's nominating petitions, thereby making the huge number of Carter delegates unavailable to sign nominating petitions for anyone else. The proposed Carter rules would bar any delegate from signing more than one nominating petition.

Kennedy strategists disclosed that the senator had not only asked Gov. Hugh Carey of New York to join the coalition opposing the new Carter convention rules, but that he had also invited Edward Bennett Williams, the prominent Washington lawyer, and Sen. Jackson to speak in that debate. Gov. Carey has no plans to join the coalition. Mr. Williams heads the Committee to Continue the Open Convention.

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Reagan Outpolling Carter In Many Democratic Areas

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (NYT) — A new Democratic study shows Ronald Reagan far ahead of President Carter in many Democratic congressional districts throughout the nation.

The study further shows John Anderson leading Mr. Carter in Democratic districts in the Northeast and virtually tied with him in the West.

These findings were reported Friday by the Democratic Study Group, an organization founded 21 years ago by House liberals and now reporting a membership of a majority of House Democrats.

Officials of the study group said that the findings were based on 60 professional polls taken in 50 Democratic House districts and 10 Republican districts, and on estimates by 100 Democratic representatives on presidential voting sentiment in their districts. The names of the members and districts they represented were not made public.

'Marginal' Districts

"These polls cover the battleground for the 1980 election," said Richard Conlon, staff director of the Democratic Study Group. "Most of these districts are marginal and could swing either way. What happens there could determine the political makeup of the next Congress. This confirms the worst fears of how many seats we might lose. We're going to lose more than we anticipated."

Democrats now control the House, holding 274 seats to the 159 held by Republicans. There are vacancies in two seats that were held by Democrats.

Mr. Conlon denied that release of the study just before this week's Democratic National Convention represented a "dump Carter" effort by the study group. "We have members on both sides of that issue," he said.

The survey findings indicate even gloomier prospects for the Democratic Party than a Harris Survey released earlier last week. That poll showed Mr. Reagan with 53 percent, Mr. Carter with 26 percent and Mr. Anderson with 18 percent.

Major Findings

The major findings reported by the study group are: ● Mr. Reagan leads in 48 of the 60 polls involved in the study and in 55 of the presidential preference estimates by 100 House Democrats.

● Mr. Anderson leads in eight of the polls and 12 of the member estimates.

● Mr. Carter leads in only four of the 60 polls and in 25 of the 100 member estimates.

The report noted that nearly all of the polls were taken before the controversy over dealings with Libya by the president's brother, Billy Carter.

The polls show the Northeast favoring Mr. Reagan by 34 percent to Mr. Anderson's 24 percent and Mr. Carter's 21 percent. In the South, Mr. Reagan scored 35 percent, Mr. Carter 27 percent and Mr. Anderson 22 percent. In the Northwest, Mr. Reagan led with 40 percent, Mr. Carter had 27 percent and Mr. Anderson had 19 percent. In the West, Mr. Reagan scored 41 percent, Mr. Carter 23 percent and Mr. Anderson 22 percent.

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High Time for the Issues

In early June, an adviser to Sen. Kennedy was asked why the senator was determined to play out a lost political hand to the very last card. "Well," he said, "it's true that President Carter won those primaries. But think ahead. What if, going into the Democratic Convention, Ronald Reagan is far ahead in the polls... and what if the president has another Lance-type flap on his hands — what will the delegates do then?" It was a prescient question. Ronald Reagan is far ahead in the polls. The president is bedeviled by the Billy Carter affair. What will the delegates, gathering in New York, now do? The answer seems increasingly obvious. They'll nominate Jimmy Carter.

If so, then what, finally, has the Carter-Kennedy competition accomplished, other than stimulating a little midsummer suspense? Who gained and who lost? In our view, Sen. Kennedy gained. President Carter gained something, too. But in the process, the Democratic Party has lost something valuable — the opportunity to define itself anew.

What a roller-coaster ride it has been for Edward Kennedy. Last fall, before announcing his candidacy, he had an aura about him, and a 30-point lead in the polls. By the end of the winter, with Chappaquiddick revived in the public mind, the aura had disappeared and the 30-point lead belonged to the president. And now the Gallup Poll reports that the pendulum has swung back almost to the vertical: Carter holds a small edge, 47-43.

In the course of these swings, Mr. Kennedy has won respect for his independence and tenacity even from people opposed to his policies. If it is, in fact, possible to erase any of the mark of Chappaquiddick, the senator's stubborn campaign may have done so.

Meanwhile, that campaign took a certain amount out of Mr. Carter's hide. For the senator to deride the president's conservatism, and in such crude terms as calling him a "clone of Reagan," caused damage on the left. Carter workers are sure that the Ken-

dy campaign has hurt them among liberal and minority-group Democrats.

But it is also true that the Kennedy challenge worked to Mr. Carter's advantage. Had Mr. Kennedy not been willing to challenge, someone else might have — someone free of any Chappaquiddicks. In any case, the senator provided the president with something he put to exceedingly good use: a foil. After all, other than defending the last four years, what has the Carter campaign been about? It is hard to link it to a theme, issue or label. Sen. Kennedy's challenge provided an issue — Edward Kennedy.

The primary campaign is not only a competition of candidates. It is also a time for the political parties, however untidily, to shake out and redefine philosophy and approach according to changing realities. It is one thing to support arms control; it is quite another to make such support compatible with shock over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Is there any short-term energy path other than nuclear power, coal, or curtailing growth; and, if not, which is right? How should the country revitalize its industrial plant, and who should pay the costs?

Voters haven't heard much about such questions during the Democratic campaign. The president, protecting his lead, was unwilling to debate current issues. The senator, guardian of a liberal legacy, was slow to acknowledge political realities. The campaign that would have been most useful to the party, and to the electorate, got lost somewhere between the Rose Garden and the 1960s.

Still, given Sen. Kennedy's tenacity, the Democrats will have another opportunity to redefine themselves during their convention this week. There can still be a lively, even illuminating elaboration of economic and foreign policy positions, especially on Tuesday. There may no longer be much doubt about whom the Democrats will vote for, but there remains plenty of interest in what they will stand for.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Politics ... in Europe

It's not only the United States that is caught up in election campaigns. West Germany votes in October, and France next spring. In both countries, the play so far has been pretty routine. European politics of the past several years has been notable chiefly for the things that didn't happen.

Four years ago, it had seemed altogether possible that Europe might split into two blocs moving in sharply different directions. West Germany and the smaller countries associated with it were determined to hold inflation down, suggesting perhaps a movement to the right. In the 1976 election campaign, the conservative parties were organizing a powerful challenge to Helmut Schmidt's coalition of Social Democrats and Liberals.

The countries to the west and south, in contrast, appeared to be losing their grip on inflation and drifting rapidly to the left. It was widely thought to be only a matter of time until the Communists formally entered the Italian government, in which they were already playing a substantial part. In France, the Socialists and Communists were organizing an alliance clearly capable of winning national elections.

But none of that happened. Chancellor Schmidt kept his office. For the Western European Communist movement, the turning point was March, 1978, when the alliance of the left lost the French parliamentary elections. The Communists had evidently changed their minds and decided not to risk the ideological perils of coalition government. They had turned on their Socialist partners with a deliberate malevolence that brought them both defeat. Simultaneously, terrorists in Rome kidnapped a former premier, Aldo Moro, who had been the crucial

figure in the negotiations between the government and the Communists. Two months later they killed him. A good many Italian voters evidently concluded, perhaps unfairly but not unreasonably, that the rise of the Communist Party promised violence. The Communists suffered serious losses in the next elections, and their progress toward seats in the Cabinet suddenly ended. As for the Spanish Communists, who had originally coined the term "Eurocommunism," they sank out of sight altogether.

While Americans were preoccupied mainly with the Communists, some Europeans were more concerned about the effects of the deep recession of the mid-1970s on political stability. Postwar European democracy had been built on a presumption of steadily rising prosperity, and several leading politicians wondered out loud about the reactions to a severe decline.

As it turned out, the recession had no great effect on European political development. In 1976, there was a tendency among Europeans to wring their hands and declare themselves the victims of great worldwide forces — above all, the exhaustion of natural resources. Today, the more common view is a certain tough confidence that while it may be difficult to get richer, it isn't impossible. The political effect has generally been to draw power to the center. Chancellor Schmidt and his coalition are clear favorites to win in October. France's President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is likely to be re-elected next year. European inflation isn't any better than in the mid-1970s, but it isn't any worse. European political life has become, if anything, a bit dull. As European politicians know, that's the reward of success.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Starvation on Television

The rending television films from Kampuchea and the Horn of Africa are succeeded by harrowing footage from Uganda.

Every year, good or bad harvest, at least 15 million children die because they cannot get enough to eat. They die although the world produces, every year, good harvest or bad, enough food to provide everyone with a sufficient diet.

The generous public response to the human disasters seen on television puts governments to shame. And there are signs that public opinion, once alerted to need, is much more ready than governments to tackle the endemic poverty that causes the yearly holocaust on children.

What is now needed is international action on increasing aid and providing better terms of trade with poor countries. For unless poverty is tackled, the television cameras have shown us nothing yet.

— From The Observer (London).

After the Olympic Boycott

Since the invasion of Afghanistan last December, the West has been concerned to insist that any such adventure anywhere affects the whole of East-West relations. To that necessary warning the boycott has made a modest contribution. More than that it could not do.

— From The Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 11, 1905

NEWCASTLE, N.H. — The Russian envoys learned the exact peace terms of Japan at today's session of the conference. In the quarters of both plenipotentiaries a distinctly better feeling prevails. The terms are very voluminous. In addition to the cession of Sakhalin and an indemnity of about half a billion dollars, the terms also include many details as to a rearrangement of the Far East, the evacuation of Manchuria and control of the Eastern Chinese Railroad. The Russians here are impressed with the news that Japan has dispatched a squadron to Kamchatka, believing that it is a coercive measure to compel the cession of Sakhalin.

Fifty Years Ago

August 11, 1930

ROME — Described as a scientific experiment that may revolutionize the world's economy, there will be attempted soon on Monte Generoso on the Italian side of the Alps an experiment to disintegrate the atom by two German electricians, Professor Arnold Brasch and Dr. Fritz Lange. They have built an original power station on Monte Generoso with the object of attracting atmospheric electricity into a specially prepared tube stated to be the result of years of experiment, and capable of resisting the enormous voltage deriving from the discharge of storm clouds. Monte Generoso is recognized by meteorologists to be the stormiest center in Europe.



'I Only Want Government Big Enough to Take Care of Me.'

High Drama in New York

By David S. Broder

NEW YORK — This week's Democratic Convention is the most important such gathering for that party — and, therefore, for the nation — since 1968. Then, the shattering of the Democrats on the Vietnam issue set the stage for the election of Richard Nixon and all that followed from it.

This year, there is no issue of such emotional power dividing our major party. But the Democrats are a party beset. Their incumbent president is trailing badly in the polls, and public disillusionment with the Democratic record is widespread enough to raise the possibility of a big Republican victory at all levels of the ballot.

That outcome is far from inevitable as the Democrats convene, but the party's officeholders and leaders know that the potential for disaster is there. Because of the Democratic delegate-selection reforms, many of those most vitally affected by what happens here — mayors, governors, legislators, leaders of the party and its allied interest groups — are absent from the scene or required to operate from the sidelines. With two-thirds of the delegate seats occupied by political newcomers, the veterans have limited ability to influence whether this turns into a calamity or a catharsis for the Democratic Party.

That puts a special burden on the three men who have the most influence with the delegates: Jimmy Carter, Edward Kennedy and Walter Mondale. As it happens, they are also the three with the most to gain or lose from what develops.

A Stranger

Four years ago, Carter came to Madison Square Garden to claim a nomination he had fairly won from a party to which he was basically a stranger. The measure of his failure the past four years — and of the burden he faces here — is that he is, in many respects, still an outsider in this gathering, the small-town Southern peacock man leading a party whose heart and soul are in the assembly lines and in the city streets.

Four years ago, Carter used the convention week to close part of that psychological gap, by embracing a traditionally liberal Democratic platform in his acceptance speech and by choosing, in Mondale, a popular exponent of that tradition. The South took pride in Carter and the North believed him, so Democrats of all stripes left Madison Square Garden in 1976 fired up to work for his election.

But his subsequent campaign and, even more, his administration proved to be erratic in policy direction.

uncertain in timing and execution. Staying within his own small circle, Carter enlisted few staunch supporters in Congress or the party structure.

He neither reinvigorated traditional Democratic liberalism nor built a consensus around a more disciplined, austere concept of government. His personal isolation from the 1980 nominating contest deepened the sense of his distance from his party.

Now he faces a formidable task in re-igniting enthusiasm for the difficult election ahead. And he faces a particularly difficult task in persuading the large number of Democrats — who would prefer Kennedy, some other Democrat or even John Anderson or Ronald Reagan as president — that they have reason to support him.

A Reject

Kennedy's problem is the mirror image of Carter's. A year ago he appeared to be the most cherished figure in the Democratic family and the keeper of its traditional faith. Today, whatever the explanations and extenuating circumstances, he has been rejected as a claimant to the leadership of his party. But he will become an exile from his ancestral home only if he lets his rejection turn into self-isolation. Kennedy has legitimate grievances with Carter. The president callously exploited the hostage crisis and the Afghanistan invasion to deny Kennedy a straightforward test on the issues and the merits of the two men. Instead of entering a contest he might well have won, Carter used the White House as a sanctuary and encouraged an underhanded attack on Kennedy's character which continued long after such tactics were remotely justified by the threat Kennedy posed.

Few professional politicians would gaudy Kennedy's right to make things as tough as possible for an adversary who now belatedly recognizes his need to seek reconciliation. But there is a point this week where Kennedy's tenacity would be seen as obduracy, where it would exact a high price, not just from Carter, but from Democratic officeholders and candidates, who will not be forgiving if Kennedy pulls the party down around him.

A Link

Knowing where that limit is will determine what kind of future Kennedy himself plays with the Democrats.

Mondale's test is, in some ways, the trickiest of the three, for he is the only real link between the Carter administration and the elements in the party and its allied

groups to whom Carter remains a stranger.

Mondale has had a singularly smooth political career. He has taken few major risks, and much of value almost literally has been handed to him. This week his mettle will be tested in a time of real stress, and Democrats will learn how much of a cornerstone their friend "Fritz" can be — for now and the future.

All this is political and human drama of a high order.

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On Nuclear Cooperation

By H. Anton Keller

BASEL, Switzerland — The nuclear genie has been out of the bottle for 35 years now, but the questions of how best to contain its dangers and provide for the benefits associated with it are still far from resolved.

During the last 15 years, no less than 114 sovereign nations have sought a practical answer to these intricate challenges by pledging adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. But while the second treaty review conference, which opens today in Geneva, is likely to confirm the world community's commitment to nonproliferation, it will also bring into the open some serious shortcomings of this unique treaty and its workings.

Conference participants will need to go beyond the usual eloquent statements of hope and condemnation, and initiate concrete steps serving their and the world's imperative interests both for enhanced real security from nuclear dangers and for more politically unstrained, practical access to the real benefits still to come from peaceful development and applications of nuclear energy.

The failings of the treaty to prevent either horizontal (among states) or vertical (qualitative and/or quantitative intra-state) proliferation have been evident and quite possibly inevitable. The treaty's structural deficiencies — its loopholes, its failure to provide for balanced rights and obligations for all parties, and its lack of definitions — were from the beginning in 1967 seen to be counterproductive in many ways. They have seriously hampered efforts to make nuclear energy a credible energy source for numerous civilian applications.

Negative effects have not been limited to present-day nuclear facilities and their proven potential for substantial oil substitution. Research and development efforts toward ecologically and economically sound, small-scale fusion power plants have suffered from heavy-handed constraints and hindrances resulting from ill-considered non-proliferation measures. The costs are appalling — in damage to inter-

national structures and relations, in reduced trust, and thus in impairment of the very security that the lopsided treaty was to foster.

Consider the mostly unfulfilled, occasionally broken obligations for increased bilateral and international cooperation in the vast field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as stipulated in articles four and five of the treaty. Nonnuclear weapons states that are parties to the treaty, including members of Euratom and Switzerland, have seen their industries exposed to economic nuclear blackmail. They have been denied the execution of valid delivery contracts for uranium on grounds reminiscent of colonial times and lawlessness.

The Status Quo

Developing countries among the treaty parties, although they aspired to avoid what they perceived in the late '60s as an age of technological colonialism, have been denied the promised facilitated access to advanced nuclear technology and equipment, on the ground that these might be copied and eventually turned to other than declared purposes.

The International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna — set up, in particular, to assist the developing countries in their efforts to narrow technological gaps with the industrialized countries — has effectively been turned into a policy instrument of the nuclear haves for preserving the status quo. The statutory equality of all IAEA members has been made a mockery. This once-promising service organization of the United Nations family has evolved toward a supranational body serving the interests of a powerful minority of its members.

What is more, research programs in nuclear micro-explosions — a likely key ingredient of future fusion reactors — have been hampered on the ground that they might lead to weapon-related know-how. One superpower, on the same ground, sought to prevent publication of a scientific paper in the IAEA journal Nuclear Fusion, despite statutory obligations to abstain from such interference in IAEA affairs.

knowing that the United States could and probably would retaliate by obliterating 220 Soviet cities, 113 million people.

And anyway, many U.S. heads are already aimed at Soviet military targets. Trident missiles, for example, will have about same accuracy as is planned for MX and are suitable for precise getting. As for a nuclear buildup, United States has hardly been standing still: In January, 1970, according to the Center for Defense Information, it had 4,000 strategic nuclear weapons, enough to destroy the Soviet Union and China. By June, 1980, it had 10,000. By 1985, under present plans, including heads to be placed in allied countries, it could cause 19,000 nuclear explosions in the Soviet Union.

So what is the justification for new limited-war strategy? Primarily, the unnamed leaks said, because the Russians appear to be moving toward such a strategy, and must be matched. If they put a higher value on military sites than on cities, the can only be deterred from war by threat to the sites.

More Acceptable

But this supposed Soviet view is, not an indisputable fact: numerous Western analysts do not accept it. And as the Trident and Cruise missiles become available — before the MX can be built — U.S. missiles will be aimed at Soviet military installations anyway.

The worst aspect of the "new strategy" is that it would tend to make nuclear war more nearly acceptable — hence more likely. If leaders come to believe, and the public accepts, that a nuclear war can be "limited" to military targets only, and can even be won, nuclear war becomes no longer "unthinkable," and the object of national policy no longer will be to avoid it but to win it when it comes.

That being the case, any president or Soviet leader in some future crisis is more likely to order a nuclear strike — for "limited" purposes — than has been the case while the obliteration of the human race — whole nations, at least — was thought to be the certain consequence of a nuclear exchange.

But even many who favor the "new strategy" do not really believe nuclear war can be "limited"; nor does any general or admiral worth his stars. And whatever the Soviet threat may be, planning to counter it with a tidy little nuclear war, "prolonged but limited," is a lethal delusion that an ex-naval officer ought not to encourage even for campaign purposes.

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Libya Lobby in U.S. Adroit, Ambitious

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP) — More than a year before the Libyans first approached Billy Carter, the Qaddafi regime had launched an ambitious lobbying campaign aimed at changing U.S. attitudes.

The program was similar to others run in the United States by foreign governments, featuring paid trips for U.S. delegations and return visits by unimpeachable Libyan groups. It also included invitations to members of Congress, who then traveled to Libya at U.S. expense, using funds reserved for congressional travel on official business.

This was not done with any secrecy. Much of it was covered by the press. Rep. Steven Symms, R-Idaho, visited Libya for a week in 1977 on government funds supplied through the House Interior Committee. Rep. James E. Eastland, D-Miss., administrative assistant said Friday that the trip was designed primarily to open trade between Libya and the United States.

The Libyans also have contributed funds to U.S. organizations. One group confirming such a donation was Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity), the Chicago-based self-help organization headed by the Rev. Jesse Jackson.

Mr. Jackson recently said he received \$10,000 last December from Libyan charge d'affaires Ali Houdou, whom he termed a friend. He added that the Libyan money is no different to him than a similar gift of \$10,000 he received that day from a leading Jewish lawyer in Chicago or a much larger gift from a stockbroker.

One focus of the Libyan lobbying and the so-called people-to-people program was the complaint that the U.S. government — and particularly the State Department — was not interested in dealing with the Libyan regime.

The Libyans continually cited the refusal since 1974 of the State Department to permit the delivery to Libya of eight C-130 military transport planes, for which \$60 million already had been paid to the Lockheed Corp.

The State Department received a barrage of congressional letters in early 1977 about the airplanes. On Feb. 3, for example, letters came from Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, and Rep. B. F. Sisk, D-Calif., on behalf of constituents asking why the planes had not been released.

Asked About Plans
On March 16, 1977, Rep. Guy Vander Jagt, R-Mich., wrote the State Department of an inquiry he had received about the planes and concluded by asking what could be done to obtain the release of the aircraft in question.

Having been told that the State Department had no plans to release the aircraft, Rep. Vander Jagt sent another letter on Aug. 9, 1977.

"I have been requested to contact you once again," he wrote. "I am specifically asking if these C-130 aircrafts were changed from military configuration to civilian configuration, would this in any way change the previous position of the Department of State to permit release of these planes?"

The congressional writing campaign seemed to die out in the middle of 1977, but the travel and people-to-people program was getting well under way. Directing this operation from Tripoli was Ahmad Shabati. When Rep. Symms traveled to Libya in 1977, Mr. Shabati acted as host.

Although Rep. Symms' trip was paid out of U.S. government funds, the five Idahoans with him traveled courtesy of the Libyan government.

Rep. Symms and his group did what they could to open markets for their state, according to Don Ravenscroft, then the Idaho State Republican Party chairman, who was along on the trip. But talk went several times, Mr. Ravenscroft recently recalled, to complaints about the State Department, Israel and a desire to get the planes.

When Rep. Symms returned to Washington, he reported his impressions to Philip Habib, then undersecretary of state. Included in that report was the Libyan desire for the C-130s.

A second Idaho legislator, Republican Sen. James McClure, went to Libya for three days in 1978 as part of a broader trip that included stops in Saudi Arabia and London. Sen. McClure, who was accompanied by his administrative assistant, Michael Hattaway, said his primary aim was to look at oil policies.

The Senate Energy Committee authorized payment of funds for the trip.

When he returned to Washington, Sen. McClure, too, briefed Mr. Habib on his findings, including the C-130s. He told Mr. Habib and later said publicly that the Libyans either should be given the planes they had purchased or get their money back.

In late 1977, Mr. Shabati's organization agreed to finance yet another people-to-people effort, the Arab American Dialogue. The Washington-based group, established with over \$100,000 of Libyan money, was headed by Richard Shadyac, who also did legal work for the Libyan embassy.

People-to-People
During 1978 he gathered a group of 122 Americans who agreed to attend a weeklong session in Libya — at the Tripoli government's expense — to discuss problems between the U.S. and the Arab world.

In 1979, when Mr. Shabati led a Libyan delegation to the United States, he paid return visits to several of the group's members. Billy Carter, for example, organized the group's trip to Atlanta.

Rep. Symms sent out an invitation to members of the House Agriculture and Foreign Affairs committees to meet Mr. Shabati at a private meeting. The press will not be present or be notified.

Columnist Jack Anderson wrote about the invitation and the Feb. 7 session drew only a handful of members. Sen. McClure's aide said that because of schedule changes Mr. Shabati ended up having lunch only with the senator in the Senate dining room.

S. Promoter Sued
Over Alleged Fraud
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10 (UPI) — California has filed a \$1-million lawsuit against promoter Glenn Turner, his Challenge Inc., charging that the company operated a so-called pyramid scheme.

A state official said that participants were taken by bus to seminars, described as highly emotional, sales presentations. Participants were encouraged to pay out \$5,000 to the company and told that large sums of money would be made by introducing others into the scheme, the official said.

Gen. Yahya Khan Dies; Former Pakistani Leader
RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Aug. 10 (Reuters) — Gen. Agha Mohammed Yahya Khan, 63, Pakistan's former president, a virtual invalid since he was forced to step down after his country's 1971 war with India over Bangladesh, died in a hospital Friday night.

Gen. Yahya, who had been admitted to the military hospital in Rawalpindi on Monday, died of internal bleeding, a family spokesman said. He had been paralyzed since suffering a stroke and heart attack soon after handing over power to former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Gen. Yahya became Pakistan's third president in succession to Ayub Khan in 1969. In 1970, he led the first nationwide elections based on universal suffrage. The Awami League of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman captured all but two of East Pakistan's seats, while Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party had a majority in West Pakistan.

Gen. Yahya failed to get agreement on a national government between Mujib and Bhutto, and civil war started when the president cracked down on Bengali separatists in the east.

Forced to Resign
War followed with India, which supported the victorious Bengali guerrillas. Bangladesh was formed, and Gen. Yahya was forced to resign and was placed under house arrest. He was released two years later, in 1974.

Pakistan's current military ruler, Gen. Zia ul-Haq, who took over from Bhutto in 1977, made no attempt to rehabilitate Gen. Yahya.



Agha Mohammed Yahya Khan

U.S. Reporter Awaiting Trial In La Paz Jail

LA PAZ, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Freelance U.S. journalist Mary Helen Spooner waited in jail for a third day yesterday for the military regime to bring formal charges against her.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that an American consular officer visited Miss Spooner on Friday for 45 minutes. "She's in good shape and she has not been physically mistreated," the spokesman said.

A Bolivian Information Ministry spokesman said Miss Spooner's case will probably be given to the courts tomorrow or Tuesday. The prosecuting attorney will decide what charges should be brought against her, he said. He said that Miss Spooner will be given a public trial and be allowed a defense lawyer.

In Bolivia, trials are conducted by a judge without a jury.

Miss Spooner, 28, who lives in Santiago, was detained Wednesday in her La Paz hotel. She was reporting for the London-based Financial Times and other British and U.S. publications.

Government sources said it is unlikely that Gen. Luis Garcia Meza's military regime, which took power in a military coup on July 17, will intervene in the case to expel Miss Spooner from the country as it has done with other correspondents.

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Obituaries

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Jacqueline Cochran

She was holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross with two oak leaf clusters, the Legion of Honor and Distinguished Service Medal plus France's Legion of Honor and decorations from many other nations. She also was president of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

Walter C. Koenig
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10 (AP) — Walter C. Koenig, 75, a Philadelphia business executive who pioneered a U.S. campaign that brought relief to Germany after World War II, died Thursday at his home in Beach Haven, N.J.

After the war, the German-born Mr. Koenig became president of the American Relief for Central Europe program, an affiliate of the American Friends Service Committee, which directed the distribution of supplies to impoverished areas of Germany, Austria and Hungary.

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Carter Said to Seek Naval Building Cut

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP) — Still-unreleased budget plans call for the Carter administration to back away from its own program for building up the Navy fleet, an about-face bound to draw fire from Congress and probably from Ronald Reagan.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown told Congress as recently as January that the Navy ought to be given money to build 19 ships in fiscal 1982. But that number drops as low as 12 ships in new budget guidance he has sent to the Navy.

Navy Secretary Edward Hidalgo, in an internal memo, warned Mr. Brown that the new shipbuilding schedule is "most disturbing and certain to arouse determined congressional reaction."

But Mr. Brown, in a secret document called a Program Decision Memorandum, told the Navy: "I urge you to bear in mind the fiscal realities we face."

The Carter administration is confronted with the dilemma of delivering on its promises to build up the nation's defense — which means spending more money — without at the same time increasing the budget deficit and inflation.

Fighting Condition
On top of that, the Pentagon has been stung by congressional criticism of its penchant for spending too much money on new weapons and not enough on keeping those it already has in fighting condition. At any one time, for example, only about half of the nation's warplanes are ready to go to war.

In hopes of improving combat readiness, Mr. Brown and his civilian deputies ordered the Navy and other services to put more money in readiness accounts — such as for spare parts — in drawing up five-year budget plans going to Congress next year for fiscal 1982 through 1986.

Mr. Hidalgo, while following what he termed Mr. Brown's mandatory guidance to spend more money on readiness at the expense of building additional ships, said the resulting program may not be big enough to execute national strategy.

"While making considerable improvements in readiness," Mr. Hidalgo wrote Mr. Brown in discussing the Pentagon's budget guidance, "the program may not be big enough to execute national strategy."

Mr. Brown's office has tentatively approved 12 new ships for fiscal 1982 as the minimum, 16 as the basic level and 18 as the enhanced budget.

Mr. Hidalgo complained in his memo that "funds above the basic level are imperative if we are to achieve the force posture needed to support our strategy."

Mr. Reagan has made President Carter's defense policy a central issue in his campaign and is expected to cite the size of the Navy fleet in his attacks on the president. The Republican Party platform asserts that Mr. Carter cut President Ford's proposed shipbuilding plan in half and claims that the Soviet Union will gain worldwide naval supremacy in the 1980s unless current trends are reversed immediately.

Some Navy officials blame their service's plight on the administration's political gamesmanship, saying that Pentagon civilians are counting on Congress to add ships to the new budget. "Adm. [Thomas] Hayward isn't sitting up there saying he can get by on 12 ships," said an official, referring to the chief of naval operations.

Navy leaders are appealing some of Mr. Brown's decisions on their budget, including shipbuilding. Mr. Hidalgo told him the medium-term budget plan for buying ships and aircraft is \$3 billion short of what is needed to carry out the five-year plan outlined to Congress in January.

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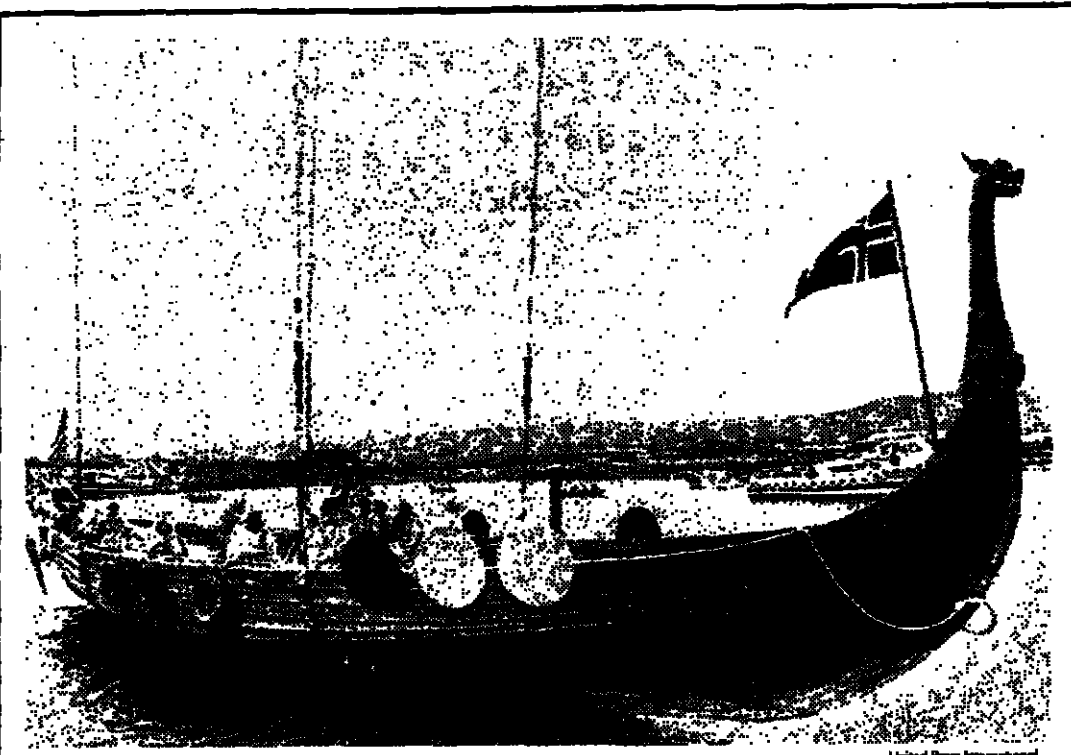
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WHITHER NORWAY? — A full-size, 20-ton replica of a Viking ship was lowered into the Duluth, Minn., port Thursday, 10 years after Robert Asp began building the boat with family and friends, who were on board at the launch. He plans to sail boat to Norway in two years.

Firms Drop Painkiller as U.S. Ban Nears

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP) — The Food and Drug Administration is preparing to ban phenacetin, one of the most-used painkillers of modern times.

Elf Profit vs. France: Irresistible Chairman Meets Immovable Minister

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Aug. 10 (NYT) — Over the years France has relished — and weathered — its fair share of political and business controversies, which frequently reach into the Elysee Palace and the highest echelons of French society.

For acrimony, heat, bitterness, personalities, issues and stakes involved, few if any rival what L'Express magazine recently dubbed "Le Duel Chalandon-Giraud."

The central issue is control of Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine, France's highly successful oil company, in which the government has a 67-percent shareholding and which is diversifying and expanding internationally, including into the United States.

Fitted against each other are Albin Chalandon, Elf's chairman, and Andre Giraud, France's industry minister.

They disagree profoundly about who should have the say over such key issues as where and how Elf expands, particularly in areas not directly related to energy, such as cosmetics.

Last year roughly 92 percent of Elf's record sales of 55 billion francs (about \$13 billion) came from producing, refining and marketing oil and gas.

Mr. Chalandon, himself a former industry minister under President Georges Pompidou and previously a Gaullist deputy, banker and business executive, was named Elf chairman for a five-year term in 1977.

Apparently — it is a crucial point — he was empowered by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to run Elf like an international oil company with a view to maximizing profits, according to his supporters.

"This was no mission to run a classical, state oil agency toeing a narrow, government line on energy along the lines of Italy's ENI. He was given a free hand in line with Giscard's liberalized economic policies," said one source.

Mr. Giraud, before being named minister in 1978, held top jobs in key French government-controlled energy agencies, including those concerned with nuclear and electric power and oil. His supporters — who note that Elf was launched and long supported by government subsidies — say he is convinced not only that Elf's interests are those of the state, but that he should be kept fully informed of significant moves the company may be planning.

By long tradition, French ministries have tenuous relationships with companies in which the state has interests, such as Elf, Renault and Air France, and major moves are generally cleared at the ministerial level before going to the prime minister or the president.

"No one is questioning Mr. Chalandon's capabilities, but he has developed an acute sense of independence... outweighing his sense of responsibility with regard to the state... This has proven a problem," said a highly placed Giraud fan.

A key chapter in the several-months-long story opened Tuesday as the government moved to tighten its grip on Elf and, apparently, Mr. Chalandon.

During a Cabinet meeting July 30, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing — who greatly admires the professional talents of both men despite striking differences in their backgrounds and temperaments — opted for the following solution: He ordered the reactivation of ERAP, a long-dormant state holding com-

pany, chaired by Mr. Chalandon, that was responsible for the government's stake in Elf.

To replace Mr. Chalandon as head of ERAP, the president named Pierre Alby, chairman of the nationalized Gaz de France, whose highly delicate mission is being the man in the middle. "My task is to assure that the interests of the state are looked after and guided... to help interpret the industrial realities involved," he said Tuesday upon taking over as ERAP chairman. He also remains head of GDF.

Major policy questions, particularly those involving Elf's diversification now must be approved — after thorough examination and debate — by ERAP's 12-man board of officials from several ministries and agencies.

"Under Chalandon this holding company was but an empty shell, with everyone — including the president — reasonably happy with the arrangement," a government insider said last week.

"This saga is so thoroughly French — no one wants to talk much, if at all, for the record, but everyone talks just the same," said a seasoned knowledgeable banker. He quickly added, "It is difficult to know who has won or lost, and only this is certain: The fight may have been laid to rest but it is by no means over."

If Mr. Chalandon fears growing government encroachment on his prerogatives, he was not showing it last week. "Of course there will be differences in viewpoints, and possibly conflicts, but I think the new situation is an improvement," he said.

No Equal Sharing

He said he believes that through ERAP, it will be easier to deal with branches of the government, but he ruled out any equal sharing of power with the state and particularly with Mr. Giraud. Mr. Chalandon also said that he has always kept the government — including Mr. Giraud — informed of his moves.

Repeatedly and with vehemence, he stressed that he is responsible to the government as majority shareholder, and to the more than 160,000 shareholders who own the remaining 33 percent of Elf.

In recent weeks, however, the price of the company's stock — a stand-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

Cash-Laden Investors Buy As Rally Maintains Pace

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT) — The stock market proved conclusively last week that its spring-summer rally was not over. Catalyzed by heavy institutional buying, prices soared in hectic trading.

By week's end, the Dow Jones industrial average had gained 23.21 points to 954.69, its highest level in almost 3½ years. Since the rally began April 23, the blue-chip index has risen about 200 points.

Volume for the week climbed to 253.3 million shares, compared to 239.2 million the preceding week. On Thursday, turnover was 61.8 million shares, the ninth-highest in the history of the New York Stock Exchange, with the Dow posting an advance of 12.71 points, its biggest of the week.

They also said that, although there was little economic news to account for the upsurge, many investors apparently felt that the recession and inflation were easing, and that this helped the rise.

The market's advance last week occurred despite an increase in the prime lending rate at Chemical Bank and Chase Manhattan.

The banks' increases apparently were a reaction to recent moves by the Federal Reserve, which has

pledged to maintain an anti-inflation policy and has recently tightened credit somewhat. In the last week or so, several short-term rates have risen, including those on broker loans and mortgages.

"The recent rising interest rates thus far have failed to put a cap on surging stock prices," said Robert Stowall, first vice president and director of investment policy of Dean Witter Reynolds. Stowall said he believed that further tightening moves by the Federal Reserve during the Democratic National Convention this week and the ensuing presidential campaign would be most undesirable.

"Consequently, the Dow average should continue to move toward a new record high of over 1,050, possibly within the next 12 months, even though interest rates stay relatively high," he said.

Leslie Pollack, senior vice president of Shearson Loeb Rhoades, said he expects that rising interest rates will not have a severe impact on stock prices unless the prime rate returns to the 15 percent level. "Below that level, the economy and the stock market can function normally," he said.

He said that he anticipates corporate earnings to start advancing again in the fourth quarter, and that the possibility of a victory by Ronald Reagan in November "should result in economic policies more favorable to business and capital."

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 8, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	DM	FF	£	Sw	Sfr	Yen
Amsterdam	1.9455	4.84	108.26	0.1715	0.2271	11.64	23.25
Brussels (a)	36.47	47.41	15.995	0.9355	3.305	14.65	17.26
Frankfurt	1.7855	4.23	—	0.236	2.122	91.87	22.78
London (b)	2.372	—	4.265	0.7728	1.9955	4.4168	13.1113
Paris	641.55	1,992.48	471.35	70.95	—	—	—
New York	—	2.2695	0.2595	0.0201	0.1108	0.5145	0.0657
Porto	4.131	9.7960	231.186	—	4.005	212.390	258.180
Zurich	1.658	3.729	92.570	0.02304	0.1390	84.8534	1.7014
ECU	1.471	0.977	2.52	0.851	1.19244	2.753	2.2372

(a) Sterling: 1.193 Irish L. (b) Commercial franc. (c) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (d) Units of 100. (e) Units of 1,000.

Summer Lull May Yield To Volatility

By William Ellington

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — International dollar bond prices were mixed last week in very quiet trading conditions.

Activity in most other currency sectors was subdued as well because of European summer holidays and the approach of the final week of Ramadan, the annual Moslem period of fasting.

Furthermore, some market specialists were continuing to express concern about the possibility of a

EUROBONDS

revival of inflation in the United States, a development that could bring both short-term and long-term interest rates higher.

"The near-term outlook for interest rates has become clouded and the bond markets appear poised for new bouts of volatility, directly linked to actions of the Federal Reserve in the market," said Charles Geist, a Eurobond analyst at Chemical Bank International.

Ferrovie dello Stato, the Italian state railways, is raising \$250 million with an eight-year, convertible floating-rate note issue, managed by S.G. Warburg. The notes pay semi-annual interest at ¾ points above six-month interbank-offered rates.

At the same time, note-

holders have the option of converting the notes into the borrower's 9½ percent semi-annual coupon bonds of 1992. Market participants said the offering appeared to be aimed mainly at banks, which have been eager to increase their loan assets in response to the rapid buildup of liquidity in the international banking system.

Orion Bank, manager of a \$50-million, seven-year convertible, floating-rate note issue of GTE Finance, said the offering was oversubscribed. The notes pay semi-annual interest at ¾ points above six-month interbank-offered rates. At any interest payment date, note-holders can convert the notes into GTE Finance's 1992 percent annual coupon bonds of 1992.

GTE Finance raised the funds without the guaranty of General Telephone & Electric, the parent company, or that of its subsidiaries. This principle isn't universally accepted in the Eurobond market and the offering was quoted on a when-issued basis at a large discount from issue price of par, market participants said.

An issue of International Harvester Overseas Finance was priced at 99½ bearing 12½ percent to yield 12.89 percent at maturity in 1985 after the offering was increased to \$115 million from \$100 million.

Medium-Grade Rating

Payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by International Harvester Credit, whose U.S. debt is rated BAA by Standard & Poor's and BBB by Moody's. Syndicate sources said the medium-grade rating did not deter banks from purchasing about half of the offering. These sources explained that banks could finance the note holdings profitably with five-year certificates of deposit. About two weeks ago, five-year CD rates were at 11 percent.

However, rates have moved up subsequently to about 12½ percent. In after-market trading, the issue was quoted at 98.83 offered, or

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Volcker's Bold Approach Wins Praise — at a Price

Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (NYT) — After a year as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul Volcker has won widespread praise for his crusade against inflation and a place as the most visible architect of the nation's economic policy.

Among business executives and politicians alike, Mr. Volcker, who was sworn in on Aug. 6 a year ago, is viewed as having boldly led the Federal Reserve into new and more aggressive ways of attacking rising prices at a time when the Carter administration's economic policies were perceived as confused and vacillating.

But Mr. Volcker's emphasis on reducing inflation has exacted its price. Most prominently, the central bank has also been instrumental in fomenting the nation's second-worst recession since the Depression.

And the Fed's most difficult test may well lie ahead, when its campaign over rising prices — which it expresses by reducing the growth in the money supply — could collide with the economic recovery, causing higher interest rates and snipping the recovery in the bud.

"The challenges over the next 12 months are as formidable [as] and perhaps even more formidable than over the past 12 months," said Henry Kaufman, chief economist at Salomon Brothers, the investment banking firm. "Thus far, I would give Paul Volcker very good marks for his performance."

Those challenges could provoke far more controversy over Federal Reserve policies than the few complaints heard this year.

An early indication came when the Fed recently decided to toughen its stance against inflation, notwithstanding the severe recession. In the Federal Open Market Committee, the monetary policy-making body, where dissents are unusual, two of the 12 members opposed the move.

The fundamental shift last October in the way the Fed conducts its monetary policy — it changed from focusing mainly on interest rates to concentrating on the size of the money supply — has led to recurrent confusion about its intentions,



U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker "is far from being a rigid ideologue and has changed positions frequently in his long career. Gruff-voiced but unpretentious, he has a preference for inexpensive cigars, and often walks to work."

heightened by its customary penchant for secrecy.

'Day-to-Day'

"The thing that's disappointing to us is that the Fed has got the markets back to where they are watching day-to-day intervention points," said Leonard Santow, an economist at J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust. Some Federal Reserve governors acknowledge that the central bank's willingness to accept rapid fluctuations in interest rates may have been dampened by the stunning run-up in rates last spring.

"This particular technique takes interest rates pretty much out of your hands, so you have to think twice about it at times," said Henry Wallich, a Fed governor. Mr. Wallich said the result of the rapid changes in interest rates this spring meant "a needless up trip for the dollar and a needless down trip for the dollar."

In Mr. Volcker's view, the Federal Reserve has not reneged on its commitment to pursue its money targets and let interest rates go where they may. He concedes, however, that as the Fed considered how fast to try to make up a big shortfall in April and May, it examined the likely impact on interest

rates. And indeed, it chose a conservative course that would keep interest rates from falling much more, Mr. Volcker acknowledged.

As for inflation, the governors, much like many economists, were scarred by last winter's price scare. They have drawn the lesson that it is better to err on the side of a conservative economic policy. For the last three years, most economists now agree, the erring was the other way.

"Everyone here in a decision-making capacity wants to hang tough," said Lyle Gramley, the newest governor and formerly a member of President Carter's Council of Economic Advisers. "Everyone wants to follow the kind of policies that bring inflation down."

Amid the widespread praise for Mr. Volcker, the most significant criticism is for acquiescing in the Carter administration's plans last March to impose credit controls, restraints that dramatically worsened the recession and were quickly dismantled.

Privately, Mr. Volcker has said that he was not happy about the restraints, but, as part of the package, he was able to impose reserve requirements for the first time on banks and financial institutions not

part of the Federal Reserve system.

Mr. Volcker's professional manner is open and includes an almost constant willingness to engage in intellectual arguments. In his congressional testimony, he often seems to be debating with himself. The chairman is far from being a rigid ideologue and has changed positions frequently in his long career.

His personal manner is similarly formless. Gruff-voiced but unpretentious, his favorite pose is to sprawl his 6-foot, 7-inch frame across his office couch. He has a preference for inexpensive cigars. He often walks to work from his temporary Washington residence, a modest apartment near the Federal Reserve. His wife has remained in New York and he flies up most weekends.

Part of Mr. Volcker's high standing reflects a low view by the financial community of his predecessor, William Miller, now secretary of the Treasury, who was seen as insufficiently committed to restraining money growth and who breached Federal Reserve traditions by publicly predicting interest rates.

"Compared to the ideal, I'd give Volcker about a B minus," said Lucy Hunt, chief economist at the Fidelity Bank. "If the standard is G. William Miller, I'd have to give him an A."

Besides the credit controls, Mr. Hunt's complaint about Mr. Volcker is that "he failed to carry out the Oct. 6 initiative of concentrating on the money supply to the fullest." Mr. Hunt and other monetary economists contend that fluctuations in the size of the money supply have been greater under the new system than under the old.

The new stress on the money supply appears to have eased the political pressures on the Federal Reserve. Under the old system, the Open Market Committee would have had to vote directly for the 20-percent interest rates of the spring. Under the new system, the committee merely has to endorse money supply targets and allow interest rates to fluctuate accordingly.

The Fed and Mr. Volcker have also been influential in administration economic policy. By all ac-

counts, Mr. Volcker's stance toward members of the administration has been one of informing rather than trying to influence. But the respect that he enjoys on Capitol Hill and in the financial community has made his dealing with administration officials, most regularly with Mr. Miller, a means of special influence on the Carter team, administration officials say.

Private Applause

For the most part, administration economic officials have privately applauded Mr. Volcker's efforts. But they are a bit more uneasy about the Fed's recent decision not to push down interest rates any further.

Perhaps Mr. Volcker's most influential stand of recent weeks has been his firm opposition to a tax cut. Unlike other opposition, Mr. Volcker's views have teeth — he has made clear that the Federal Reserve will not allow the money supply to expand to accommodate a tax cut. That means that, if Congress or the administration insists on cutting taxes, the additional government borrowing and demand for money would produce higher interest rates that would likely choke off the improvement in unemployment that the cut was meant to produce.

Mr. Volcker's pronounced influence within the Federal Reserve and within Washington economic circles appears to stem as well from his reputation as a top-notch economic thinker. On paper, he has but one vote among seven on the board of governors and among 12 on the Open Market Committee. But in practice, his decisive and tireless leadership — as well as the traditional deference given the chairman — has allowed him to push forward with almost unanimous support.

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August 4, 1980

Oil Deficits, Aging IMF Problems for Borrowers

The writer is senior vice president of Morgan Guaranty Trust.

By Rimmer de Vries

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT) — World economic stability will be best served if increases in the relative price of oil are held below an average annual rate of 3 percent, according to a report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its member countries of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development. Such restraint may not be fully achieved, however, and that would mean that large imbalances in international payments would persist.

This raises the issue of how smoothly funds could be transferred to the deficit-ridden oil importing countries. If relative oil prices rise by an average annual rate of 3 percent or more over the next five years and banks continue to provide about three-quarters of the financing requirements of both the non-oil-developing countries and smaller industrialized countries, some borrowing would have to increase at 30 percent a year or more. This would be perhaps twice as fast as their balance sheets, and it would enormously increase the concentration of risk.

Accordingly, unless alternative channels of financing are expanded or created, borrowing countries may face the prospect of having to reduce their economic growth substantially. In view of the adverse social and political repercussions portended by such cutbacks, some countries might favor debt rescheduling. This would not provide a long-term solution, however, because it would make it harder for them to obtain additional financing.

One possible source of funding for the deficit countries is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries itself. Over the last six years OPEC has provided about \$33 billion of official bilateral assistance. This represents more than 1 percent of OPEC's combined gross national product, or more than twice the average ratio for the industrialized countries. This assistance is likely to increase relatively modestly, however, and, importantly, it will probably continue to be directed to a select group of Moslem and very poor countries.

The oil supply countries should also take on direct risk in lending to the more advanced developing countries. Encouragingly, Arab banks are becoming more important intermediaries and, in fact, are currently syndicating a \$300 million loan to Brazil. A few weeks ago Kuwait made a \$120-million direct investment in Brazil.

The International Monetary Fund represents another source of funds. The fund provided less than

5 percent of the financing needs of the developing countries during 1974-79. Its lending is picking up now that countries may borrow larger amounts and for longer periods. Even though the fund is relatively liquid, its resources remain small in relation to the potential demands on them.

One option open to the IMF is to borrow directly from OPEC. This might yield several billion dollars, but would require special negotiations and could become bogged down in political considerations. A more flexible option would be for the IMF to borrow directly in the markets, but, given the IMF charter, this course also involves obstacles.

The fund, unlike the World Bank, does not have callable capital commitments, that is, guarantee provisions, so the fund's creditworthiness would be based largely on its holdings of gold and currencies. The fund's holdings of gold cannot be sold without an 85 percent majority vote, and a large portion of its foreign currency holdings, amounting to 38 billion special drawing rights, represents claims on countries with weak external payments positions. The fund's flexibility is further limited by requirements that its holdings of a member's currency be related to the country's quota.

This raises the broader issue of whether, as now constituted, the fund can effectively deal with the financial problems of the 1980s and beyond. The IMF charter, now 35 years old, was written to tackle the problems of postwar reconstruction and to promote exchange rate stability by providing temporary balance-of-payments financing to countries, case by case. Yet, the principal problems confronting the international financial system today and in the future may be large, recurring payments imbalances that may extend over long periods of time and affect many countries.

The fund has dealt with these problems through special, ad hoc arrangements to borrow from government agencies, such as the General Arrangements to Borrow, the First and Second Oil Facility and the Supplementary Financing Facility. While they have given the fund some flexibility, they also point up its weakness, particularly as it is increasingly difficult to negotiate arrangements involving many governments and parliaments. It would be far more desirable if the fund had the flexibility to borrow in markets whenever necessary, in any currency, and to pay market interest rates.

During the 1970s the international monetary system was discussed at nauseam, culminating in the recent attempt to set up the IMF substitution account. Now the time may have come to reform the IMF itself. It is best now to focus on ways to provide the fund with greater flexibility to deal with the pressing problems of the large global payments imbalance, the sort of conditions the fund should attach to borrowings from it, the fund's interaction with the World Bank and how the fund can improve its contribution to world economic growth. Is the fund, created in the 1940s, with its complicated and rigid voting and quota system, adequately structured to deal with the problems of the next two decades?

Export Links, Skilled Manpower Drawing Auto Giants to Spain

By Harry Debelius

MADRID, Aug. 10 (IHT) — By 1983, if not sooner, Spaniards will be producing more than 1 million automobiles a year, out-manufacturing Britain. By 1985, industry sources say, the volume of Spanish car production will be more than 1.75 million units, putting Spain on a par with Italy.

By that time, there is a good likelihood that Nissan Motors will be using Spain as one of its principal bases for an all-out assault on the European auto market, where demand is expected to outpace production for several years.

Nissan not only concluded an agreement recently with Alfa Romeo to build 80,000 cars in Italy; it has also bought almost 26 percent of Spain's Motor Iberica, a company that makes vans and light trucks. With this foot in the door, Nissan is expected to seek control of the company and soon begin manufacturing vans and small jeep-like cars in Spain.

International Harvester is on the verge of investing more than \$600 million in Spain. The deal involves the purchase of a large share of Enasa, Spain's most important manufacturer of heavy trucks, 91 percent of which is owned by the big state-run industrial cartel, INI (National Institute for Industry).

With negotiations now in the final stage, International Harvester could start operations in Spain by next winter. One-third of the money will go into a new motor plant in Madrid. The company also is expected to buy the Barreiros tractor manufacturing plant in Madrid from Talbot, and use it to build its own tractors, in partnership with Enasa.

Major details of the deal reportedly were worked out during the last week in July at meetings in New York between Harvester executives and a Spanish team led by INI President Jose Miguel de la Riera, but Harvester's final decisions are not due until the end of September.

And in the past few years, the United States' biggest automakers, General Motors and Ford, have moved into Spain to set up large-scale operations, entering what seemed to be an already crowded market despite rising labor costs in many categories. Spanish laws limiting flexibility in hiring and firing, and purchase taxes on automobiles more than twice as high as on such things as precious stones and mink coats.

What is luring the giants of the motor industry to Spain?

One of the biggest advantages is and rail networks in many parts of the country are another attraction.

1 Million Units a Year Seen by '83

facilitating delivery of raw materials and components and shipment of finished products. A well-established auxiliary sector, equipped to manufacture needed parts, is also an asset.

Another is the outlook for labor relations. Post-Franco Spain has powerful labor unions, but so far the level of conflict in the automobile industry has been tolerable — with the exception of Seat, Fiat's Spanish affiliate, which is an exception in other ways as well.

Little Worry

Manufacturers such as Ford and GM do not appear too concerned about the present slump in the Spanish domestic market. Their sights are set on the export market. Ford has more demand for its Fiestas in Spain than it can handle, as a result of the ceiling placed on its share of the Spanish market by the government as a condition of its operating in Spain.

Spain's biggest exporter of any industry is Ford. Like Ford, GM — which has not yet reached the production stage — is limited to a certain share of the domestic market. It is widely assumed, however, that Spain's prospects as an exporter. Its

present and potential trade links are good: full membership in the European Economic Community may come as early as 1983, and Spain already has well-established links with the EEC. Spain's biggest customer and supplier, And, for cultural and geographical reasons, Spain's trade routes extend all over the Americas and through the Middle East.

For a country that ranks only about 10th in the list of world industrial powers, Spain has a surprising pool of skilled manpower because many workers emigrated from job-short Spain in the Franco era, learned a trade abroad, and later returned. Many employees at the ultra-modern Ford factory producing Fiestas near Valencia, for instance, are Spaniards who once worked in automobile plants in West Germany.

Another advantage is the official attitude in Madrid. Spain has virtually no native technology in the automotive industry and is anxious to use some of the links between big business and government that flourished during the Franco era. Thus there is less pressure for protectionist policies.

Good ports and satisfactory road

if it came to a choice between lifting the ceiling or laying off personnel, the ceiling could be lifted.

[Ford's Spanish subsidiary, Ford Espana, said yesterday that its production in Spain reached 232,423 cars and 346,000 engines, with sales totaling 73 billion pesetas — more than \$1 billion — during 1979. Ford Espana said profits last year were 395 million pesetas.

[Sales in Spain totaled 66,540 passenger cars, and exports totaled 176,000 cars and 125,000 engines amounting to 47.1 billion pesetas, the company said. It said exports in the first six months of 1980 totaled 117,000 cars, up 22,000 units from the year-earlier period.]

The automobile industry is Spain's biggest employer, with more than half a million workers, including those in auxiliary manufacture, out of a total work force of less than 12 million. Add distributors, salesmen, repair shop employees and the like, and the number is over 1 million.

Spain's leaders are not likely to forget that number, with its vital political implications in a country where rising unemployment, with no relief in sight for a year or two at least, has become a critical issue. That is a kind of insurance policy for the industry.

Evidence of official anxiety about

keeping the industry afloat is the government's attitude in connection with the recent refusal of Fiat to take up its contractual commitment with Seat to take over the bulk of the company's shares. Fiat, suffering from the universal economic squeeze, was unwilling to take on the Spanish company, with its problems of overstaffing, excess stocks, touchy labor relations and antiquated production facilities. (Only in Pamplona, where production has just begun on the small, utilitarian Panda, is the plant anywhere near as modern as those of most other manufacturers in the country).

Government officials have gone on record as promising that Seat will not go under. For a while there was talk of getting a Japanese company to buy the share of Seat that Fiat refused to take, but industry sources say such a move is not likely to come about.

If Seat is not to die, the government will have to undertake a salvage operation similar to the one that bailed out Chrysler in the United States. The difference is that in Spain it will be cheaper (the company is smaller), easier, even less noticeable, since Seat is already owned mainly by the state-run INI, whose primary function is to establish or sustain industries that are considered vital for economic, political or social reasons.

Chairman Faces Minister In Acrimonious Elf 'Duel'

(Continued from Page 7)

performer over the past year — has sagged by several hundred francs, reflecting the new uncertainties.

While not denying Elf's success — net profits more than tripled to a record 6 billion francs last year — Mr. Giraud and his supporters are determined to keep the company from evolving into an industrial conglomerate. They say that if it diversifies well beyond the present level of about 8 percent of sales (in 1979), Elf will mushroom into what they describe as an empire without form or direction.

With some of the dust settling last week, however, Mr. Chalandon's severest critics in the government were taking a wait-and-see attitude: Smooth sailing from now on will depend on how Mr. Chalandon gets along with ERAP and its chairman.

Betting on the government, a veteran French banker added: "Clearly, Mr. Giraud remains committed to exercising his responsibilities regarding Elf, and that means keeping the pressure on Mr. Chalandon through ERAP."

Yet, echoing the views of others in the French and U.S. investment banking community, the banker said: "Under the new structure, can Elf pull off a new Kerr-McGee operation successfully? ... With more government people involved, how can they assure the kind of discretion required for such an operation?"

In line with his determination to expand in the United States, Mr. Chalandon by the end of April was on the verge of launching a takeover bid of Kerr-McGee, a \$2.7-billion company with diversified energy and engineering interests, including coal and uranium. Had the deal gone ahead, Kerr-McGee shareholders would have been offered a major premium, or \$3.5 billion to \$4 billion in cash, representing the largest in a growing number of recent foreign takeover attempts in the United States, according to Wall Street sources.

French banking sources familiar with the details said last week that the deal had an 80-percent chance of going through and that all the necessary homework had been completed in New York, Washington and Paris, but, by necessity, in almost total secrecy.

In the first week of May, apparently on the advice of Mr. Barre and Mr. Giraud, the Elysee ordered a halt to the operation — stunning Mr. Chalandon and his advisers, who had been convinced that the government was favorable to the takeover bid.

Several days later, according to a report in The New York Times, Dean McGee, the U.S. company's chairman, said he was not interested in selling to Elf or any other concern. Acrimonious attacks, charges and counter-charges began to appear in the French press, amid rumors that both Mr. Giraud and Mr. Chalandon were prepared to resign.

From what can be determined, Mr. Giraud won a crucial first battle in stopping Mr. Chalandon, but the move was provisional and based largely on international considerations, including political tensions between Washington and Paris, according to sources friendly to Elf.

The Elysee has remained mum on what happened. But political observers said last week that with next spring's parliamentary elections approaching, the French president wanted above all to avoid a controversy over the company becoming a political scandal — and still does.

These notes having been placed privately, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



BANK MEES & HOPE NV

Dfls 75,000,000

10% Bearer Notes 1980 due 1985

BANK MEES & HOPE NV
ALGEMEENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.

KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)

July 1980

Summer Lull For Ebonds

(Continued from Page 7)

relatively close to issue price of 99 1/2.

A \$40-million, 15-year convertible issue bearing 8 percent of In-chape (Bermuda) Ltd., was quoted at 97 1/2 bid, 98 1/2 offered after being priced at par. The issue is convertible into the London-listed shares of In-chape, a trading company with geographically widespread interests. Dealers said that attempts to underwrite were larger than anticipated and that unplaced bonds were tossed into the market. However, based on Friday's price of the shares and bonds, the conversion premium had been whittled down to a mere 1 percent.

German bankers approved a relatively large Eurobond bond calendar for August of 1.12 billion marks, compared with 1.2 billion DM in July. Nevertheless, Euro-bond bond prices were little changed over the week.

Austrian Offering

A 100-million mark, eight-year note issue of Oesterreichische Kontrollbank, the Austrian export credit agency, was the first offering for August. Managed by Beyerische Hypotheken and Weschebank and the Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Co., the notes were priced at 99 1/2, bearing 7 1/2 percent to yield 7.84 percent at maturity. Bankers said the offering was well received.

Elsewhere, a 150-million French franc (\$36.3-million), seven-year Eurobond issue of Aeroport de Paris was priced at 100 1/4 bearing 13 1/2 percent to yield 13.07 percent. Earlier, the issue had been increased by 30 million francs.

Bankers noted that an absence of a French government guaranty for the issue did not adversely affect investment demand.

External sterling bond issues weakened this week in line with the domestic bond market. The disclosure of an excessive increase in the broad version of Britain's money supply during July suggested that British authorities would allow sterling interest rates to decline anytime soon. However, after the Bank of England took action during the week to keep interest rates from rising, the bond market recovered some of its losses.

Joseph Galazka, a senior vice president of Merrill Lynch International in charge of Eurobond trading, will be leaving the firm at the end of the year to become managing director of Cedel, the Luxembourg-based Eurobond clearing system. Mr. Galazka said in an interview that his job at Cedel will involve development of dealer-oriented services.

Under Mr. Galazka's direction, Merrill International developed into one of, if not the, largest Euro-bond trading houses.

These Debentures having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



ENTE NAZIONALE PER L'ENERGIA ELETTRICA

U.S. \$ 200,000,000

Floating Rate Debentures due 1987,

these Debentures may be converted, at the holders' option, into

10% Fixed Rate Debentures due 1995

Guaranteed by the Republic of Italy

Société Générale

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Credit Lyonnais

European Banking Company Limited

Kreditbank International Group

Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.

Credito Italiano

London

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Deutsche Bank

Aktiengesellschaft

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Morgan Guaranty Ltd.

June, 1980.

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

AUGUST, 1980



Bank of Tokyo (Curaçao) Holding N.V.

US \$50,000,000

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes due 1987

Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by

The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.

(Kabushiki Kaisha Tokyo Ginko)

Issue price 100 per cent.

KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

CSFB AG

KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)

LIBYAN ARAB FOREIGN BANK TRIPOLI, LIBYA

NATIONAL BANK OF ABU DHABI

THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK (SAUDI ARABIA)

SAUDI INTERNATIONAL BANK

Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Ahli Limited

SINGAPORE-JAPAN MERCHANT BANK LIMITED

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK

GIROZENTRALE

Abu Dhabi Investment Company

Alahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.

Al Bahrain Arab African Bank (E.C.)

"ALBAAB"

Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Dubai Branch

Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.K.

Arab Latin American Bank

— ARLABANK —

Bank of Tokyo International Limited

Bankers Trust International Limited

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Burgan Bank S.A.K. — Kuwait

Chase Manhattan Limited

Citicorp International Group

COMMERZBANK

Aktiengesellschaft

Credit Lyonnais

Daiwa Europe N.V.

The Development Bank of Singapore Limited

DG BANK

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

Dresdner Bank

Aktiengesellschaft

Frab Bank International

Girozentrale und Bank der Oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG

The Gulf Bank K.S.C.

Gulf International Bank B.S.C.

The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.

Intra Investment Co. S.A.L.

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise

Kuwait International Finance Company S.A.K.

"KIFCO"

Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K.

Kuwait Pacific Finance Company Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Morgan Guaranty Ltd

Morgan Stanley International

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

Nomura Europe N.V.

Nordic Bank Limited

Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.

Salomon Brothers International

Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd.

Saudi Arabian Investment Company Inc.

Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Swiss Bank Corporation International

— Limited —

UBAE ARAB GERMAN BANK

Société Anonyme

UBAN-Arab Japanese Finance Limited

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises — U.B.A.F.

Wood Gundy Limited

Yamaichi International (Nederland) N.V.

Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices of which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markups, markdowns or commission.

Sales supplied by NASD.

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Net	Chge
AB&T	171	110	108	111	110	+1
AB&T	171	110	108	111	110	+1
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Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Net	Chge
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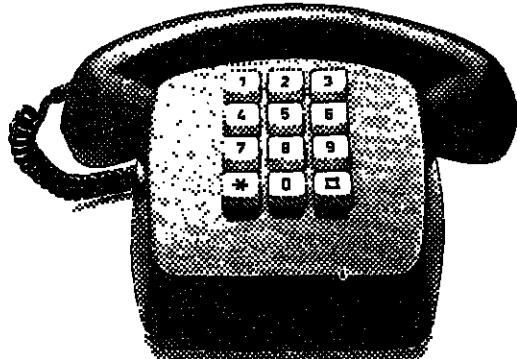
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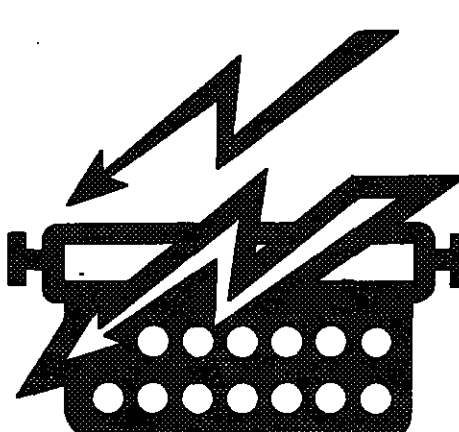
OUR CLIENTS KNOW OUR STRENGTHS...



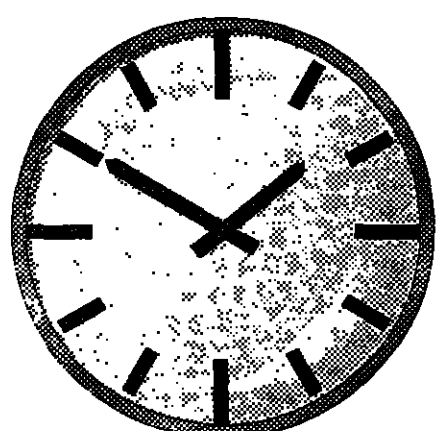
... in providing information concerning key markets: Our international network was further expanded during the year under review.



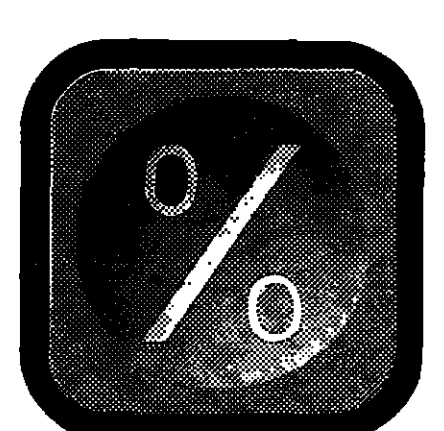
... in international financing: In 1979 DG BANK Group again increased its activities in the Euro market.



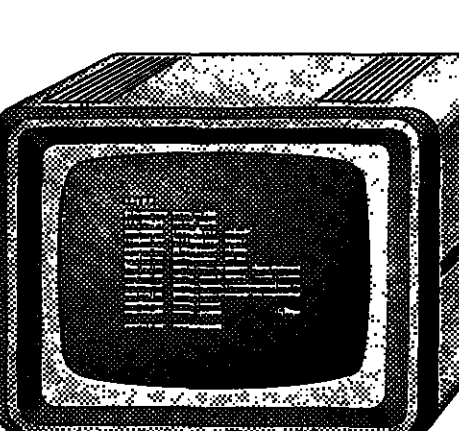
... in commercial foreign business: Our world-wide network of correspondent banks ensures rapid processing in documentary business and international payments.



... in foreign exchange services and in bullion dealing: With direct lines to the world's major financial centers, we are on the scene around the clock.



... in all aspects of the lending business: The Bank's lending volume grew by 11.3 percent to DM 23.1 billion last year, while for DG BANK Group total loans were up 12.6 percent to DM 41.3 billion.



... in investment banking: Our international activities in managing and underwriting bond issues continued to expand substantially.

Our total assets rose in 1979 by 4.6 percent to DM 35 billion: The Group's total assets were up 6.5 percent to DM 56.8 billion, while consolidated business volume increased to DM 60.7 billion (the equivalent of US \$35 billion). From the net income for the year, a dividend of 5 percent was again distributed tax-free to recipients.

An internationally operating commercial and investment bank DG BANK heads West Germany's cooperative banking system whose consolidated assets in 1979 rose to DM 310.9 billion (US \$179.6 billion).

DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank, P.O. Box 2628, Wiesenhuettenstrasse 10, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, West Germany. Phone: (611) 26 80-1. Telex: 4 12 291.

Condensed Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1979 (DM million)		Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	
Assets			
Cash	148.2	Due to regional cooperative banks	12,158.4
Bills receivable	465.7	Due to other banks	15,300.8
Due from regional cooperative banks	7,280.1	Due to non-bank customers	3,213.5
Due from other banks	12,286.0	Bonds and notes issued	3,578.6
Treasury bills	336.1	Provisions and global valuation reserves	173.9
Bonds and notes	5,330.7	Other liabilities	534.6
Due from non-bank customers	8,459.7	Research and educational funds	1,011.4
Equitization claims on public authorities	71.3	Shareholders' equity	27.6
Investments	637.5	Profit after transfer to reserves	27.6
Premises and equipment	63.8		
Other assets	922.2		
Total	36,001.8	Total	36,001.8
		Bills sold with the Bank's endorsement	454.7
		Guarantees	3,565.8
Expenses		Income	
Interest paid and related expenses	1,969.9	Interest earned and related income from	
Commissions paid	8.8	lending and money market activities	1,776.2
Value adjustments	118.0	Current income from securities and	
Personnel expenses	74.9	investments	353.6
Operating expenses	69.2	Commissions earned	90.1
Taxes	8.3	Other income	72.8
Other expenses	15.8		
Net income for the year	27.6	Total	2,292.5
Total	2,292.5		

The complete financial statements, to be published in the Bundesanzeiger (Federal Gazette), were examined and certified without qualification by TREUBARTH Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft Steuerberatungsgesellschaft, public accountants, Frankfurt am Main.

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The following closing prices for mutual funds, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices of which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Fund	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets
Amstar 2.40	100	110	108	111	110	+1			
Amstar 2.40	100	110	108	111	110	+1			
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Amstar 2.40	100	110	108	111	110	+1			

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Gold	29 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	28 Feb. 81
600	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
650	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
700	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
750	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Valuers White Weld S.A.

1, Quai du Mont-Blanc, 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland. Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

When in Washington, D.C. meet me at

Blackie's

House of Beef

22nd & M Sts., N.W.

OUR 34th YEAR

ADVERTISEMENT

MATSUSHITA

ELECTRIC & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

(CORP.)

The undersigned announces that the Inter-

Report 1980 of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. will be available in Am-

sterdam, August 4th, 1980.

Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.,

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.,

Bank Moes & Hope N.V.,

Kas-Associatie N.V.,

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY

COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, August 4th, 1980.

Friday: Bench's Grand Slam Beats Dodgers

Sales In	Net
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BAK Co. No.	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Anderson	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03

Volvo 1.12	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 1.6	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 1.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 2.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 2.3	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 2.5	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 2.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 3.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 3.2	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 3.6	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 4.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 4.6	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 5.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 5.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 6.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 6.6	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 7.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 7.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 7.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 8.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 8.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 8.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 9.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 9.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 9.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 10.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 10.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 10.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 11.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 11.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 11.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 12.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 12.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 12.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 13.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 13.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 13.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 14.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 14.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 14.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 15.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 15.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 15.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 16.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 16.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 16.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 17.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 17.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 17.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 18.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 18.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 18.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 19.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 19.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 19.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 20.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 20.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 20.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 21.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 21.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 21.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 22.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 22.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 22.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 23.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 23.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 23.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 24.0	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 24.4	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 24.8	100	100	100	100	100
Volvo 25.0	100	100	100	100	100

From Agency Dispatches

[illegible]

Friday's Games
AMERICAN LEAGUE

AMERICAN LEAGUE		East	
		W	L
Boston	101 102 000-5 10	67	41
Chicago	100 100 000-5 10	64	44
Cleveland	100 100 010-1 4	64	44
Detroit	100 100 000-5 10	57	49
Kansas City	100 100 000-5 10	57	49
Los Angeles	100 100 000-5 10	53	45
Minneapolis	100 100 000-5 10	53	45
New York	100 100 000-5 10	53	45
Philadelphia	100 100 000-5 10	53	45
Pittsburgh	100 100 000-5 10	53	45
St. Louis	100 100 000-5 10	53	45
Seattle	100 100 000-5 10	53	45
San Francisco	100 100 000-5 10	53	45
Washington	100 100 000-5 10	53	45
White Sox	100 100 000-5 10	53	45

Imsey; Guildry, Gossage (8) and Cerano. W- Immer, 12-8. L—Guildry, 12-7. HB—Baltimore.	100 000 210—5 8 1	Owchinka, V.Cruz (7), Mänge (8) and Hassey; Mänge and V. Mardianov. W—Mänge, 12-9. L—Owchinka.	Oakland 57 54 .514 12 Tucson 52 56 .481 16
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[illegible]

On Page 13

For the Week Ending August 3, 1980									
Option & price					Option & price				
Option	Price	Change	Volume	Open Interest	Option	Price	Change	Volume	Open Interest
Call	22 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Put	17 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put	15 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10
Put	16 1/2	-1 1/2	10	10	Call	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10
Call	16 1/2	+1 1/2	10	10	Put				

ty	20	9%	9%	10%	29	Tennco	40	9-14	2	3	40%	PhMor	30	a	15%	b	46	Burnah	80	4	b	b	64%	ProcG	70	13	13%	13	81%
ty	20	a	a	7-16	29	Tennco p	40	1/2	a	a	40%	PhMor p	30	a	7-16	b	46	CTel	10	5	a	15	ProcG p	70	3-7	1	a	87%	
ty	25	4	5%	4%	29	Tennco	45	a	11-16	1%	40%	PhMor	25	11	11%	a	46	CTel	15	7-16	3%	15	ProcG	80	3%	5%	4%	81%	

[illegible]

For the Week Ending August 8, 1980

Alabama	1-16	2-14	3-14	4-14	5-14	6-14	7-14	8-14	9-14	10-14	11-14	12-14	13-14	14-14	15-14	16-14	17-14	18-14	19-14	20-14	21-14	22-14	23-14	24-14	25-14	26-14	27-14	28-14	29-14	30-14	31-14	32-14	33-14	34-14	35-14	36-14	37-14	38-14	39-14	40-14	41-14	42-14	43-14	44-14	45-14	46-14	47-14	48-14	49-14	50-14	51-14	52-14	53-14	54-14	55-14	56-14	57-14	58-14	59-14	60-14	61-14	62-14	63-14	64-14	65-14	66-14	67-14	68-14	69-14	70-14	71-14	72-14	73-14	74-14	75-14	76-14	77-14	78-14	79-14	80-14	81-14	82-14	83-14	84-14	85-14	86-14	87-14	88-14	89-14	90-14	91-14	92-14	93-14	94-14	95-14	96-14	97-14	98-14	99-14	100-14	101-14	102-14	103-14	104-14	105-14	106-14	107-14	108-14	109-14	110-14	111-14	112-14	113-14	114-14	115-14	116-14	117-14	118-14	119-14	120-14	121-14	122-14	123-14	124-14	125-14	126-14	127-14	128-14	129-14	130-14	131-14	132-14	133-14	134-14	135-14	136-14	137-14	138-14	139-14	140-14	141-14	142-14	143-14	144-14	145-14	146-14	147-14	148-14	149-14	150-14	151-14	152-14	153-14	154-14	155-14	156-14	157-14	158-14	159-14	160-14	161-14	162-14	163-14	164-14	165-14	166-14	167-14	168-14	169-14	170-14	171-14	172-14	173-14	174-14	175-14	176-14	177-14	178-14	179-14	180-14	181-14	182-14	183-14	184-14	185-14	186-14	187-14	188-14	189-14	190-14	191-14	192-14	193-14	194-14	195-14	196-14	197-14	198-14	199-14	200-14	201-14	202-14	203-14	204-14	205-14	206-14	207-14	208-14	209-14	210-14	211-14	212-14	213-14	214-14	215-14	216-14	217-14	218-14	219-14	220-14	221-14	222-14	223-14	224-14	225-14	226-14	227-14	228-14	229-14	230-14	231-14	232-14	233-14	234-14	235-14	236-14	237-14	238-14	239-14	240-14	241-14	242-14	243-14	244-14	245-14	246-14	247-14	248-14	249-14	250-14	251-14	252-14	253-14	254-14	255-14	256-14	257-14	258-14	259-14	260-14	261-14	262-14	263-14	264-14	265-14	266-14	267-14	268-14	269-14	270-14	271-14	272-14	273-14	274-14	275-14	276-14	277-14	278-14	279-14	280-14	281-14	282-14	283-14	284-14	285-14	286-14	287-14	288-14	289-14	290-14	291-14	292-14	293-14	294-14	295-14	296-14	297-14	298-14	299-14	300-14	301-14	302-14	303-14	304-14	305-14	306-14	307-14	308-14	309-14	310-14	311-14	312-14	313-14	314-14	315-14	316-14	317-14	318-14	319-14	320-14	321-14	322-14	323-14	324-14	325-14	326-14	327-14	328-14	329-14	330-14	331-14	332-14	333-14	334-14	335-14	336-14	337-14	338-14	339-14	340-14	341-14	342-14	343-14	344-14	345-14	346-14	347-14	348-14	349-14	350-14	351-14	352-14	353-14	354-14	355-14	356-14	357-14	358-14	359-14	360-14	361-14	362-14	363-14	364-14	365-14	366-14	367-14	368-14	369-14	370-14	371-14	372-14	373-14	374-14	375-14	376-14	377-14	378-14	379-14	380-14	381-14	382-14	383-14	384-14	385-14	386-14	387-14	388-14	389-14	390-14	391-14	392-14	393-14	394-14	395-14	396-14	397-14	398-14	399-14	400-14	401-14	402-14	403-14	404-14	405-14	406-14	407-14	408-14	409-14	410-14	411-14	412-14	413-14	414-14	415-14	416-14	417-14	418-14	419-14	420-14	421-14	422-14	423-14	424-14	425-14	426-14	427-14	428-14	429-14	430-14	431-14	432-14	433-14	434-14	435-14	436-14	437-14	438-14	439-14	440-14	441-14	442-14	443-14	444-14	445-14	446-14	447-14	448-14	449-14	450-14	451-14	452-14	453-14	454-14	455-14	456-14	457-14	458-14	459-14	460-14	461-14	462-14	463-14	464-14	465-14	466-14	467-14	468-14	469-14	470-14	471-14	472-14	473-14	474-14	475-14	476-14	477-14	478-14	479-14	480-14	481-14	482-14	483-14	484-14	485-14	486-14	487-14	488-14	489-14	490-14	491-14	492-14	493-14	494-14	495-14	496-14	497-14	498-14	499-14	500-14	501-14	502-14	503-14	504-14	505-14	506-14	507-14	508-14	509-14	510-14	511-14	512-14	513-14	514-14	515-14	516-14	517-14	518-14	519-14	520-14	521-14	522-14	523-14	524-14	525-14	526-14	527-14	528-14	529-14	530-14	531-14	532-14	533-14	534-14	535-14	536-14	537-14	538-14	539-14	540-14	541-14	542-14	543-14	544-14	545-14	546-14	547-14	548-14	549-14	550-14	551-14	552-14	553-14	554-14	555-14	556-14	557-14	558-14	559-14	560-14	561-14	562-14	563-14	564-14	565-14	566-14	567-14	568-14	569-14	570-14	571-14	572-14	573-14	574-14	575-14	576-14	577-14	578-14	579-14	580-14	581-14	582-14	583-14	584-14	585-14	586-14	587-14	588-14	589-14	590-14	591-14	592-14	593-14	594-14	595-14	596-14	597-14	598-14	599-14	600-14	601-14	602-14	603-14	604-14	605-14	606-14	607-14	608-14	609-14	610-14	611-14	612-14	613-14	614-14	615-14	616-14	617-14	618-14	619-14	620-14	621-14	622-14	623-14	624-14	625-14	626-14	627-14	628-14	629-14	630-14	631-14	632-14	633-14	634-14	635-14	636-14	637-14	638-14	639-14	640-14	641-14	642-14	643-14	644-14	645-14	646-14	647-14	648-14	649-14	650-14	651-14	652-14	653-14	654-14	655-14	656-14	657-14	658-14	659-14	660-14	661-14	662-14	663-14	664-14	665-14	666-14	667-14	668-14	669-14	670-14	671-14	672-14	673-14	674-14	675-14	676-14	677-14	678-14	679-14	680-14	681-14	682-14	683-14	684-14	685-14	686-14	687-14	688-14	689-14	690-14	691-14	692-14	693-14	694-14	695-14	696-14	697-14	698-14	699-14	700-14	701-14	702-14	703-14	704-14	705-14	706-14	707-14	708-14	709-14	710-14	711-14	712-14	713-14	714-14	715-14	716-14	717-14	718-14	719-14	720-14	721-14	722-14	723-14	724-14	725-14	726-14	727-14	728-14	729-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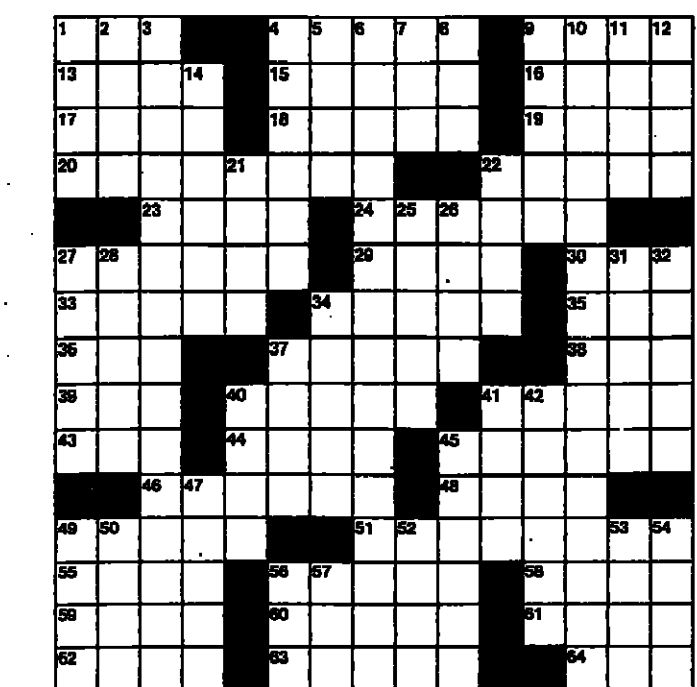
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 - 17 Merry
 - 18 Helmet part
 - 19 Actor's ambition
 - 20 Seaver, Guidry et al.
 - 22 Enjoyed
 - 23 French cathedral town
 - 24 "Mood"
 - 27 Dishes out dough
 - 29 Possessive
 - 30 City on the Danube
 - 33 Casper's wife in old comics
 - 34 Available
 - 35 Light meal, in London
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 - 2 Half the name of a game
 - 3 Civil War engagement
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 - 6 Civil War engagement
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 - 26 Low cart
 - 27 Checks
 - 28 Ailment suffered by F.D.R.
 - 31 Inclines
 - 32 Parson's residence
 - 34 Shade of green
 - 37 Port
 - 40 Tortilla
 - 41 Orchard
 - 42 Mission for Mom
 - 45 Took a look
 - 47 Saharan spots
 - 49 Pretend
 - 50 Comic-strip hero
 - 52 Narrative
 - 53 Jane Austen novel
 - 54 Profound
 - 56 Abyssinian title
 - 57 Tiny colonist

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

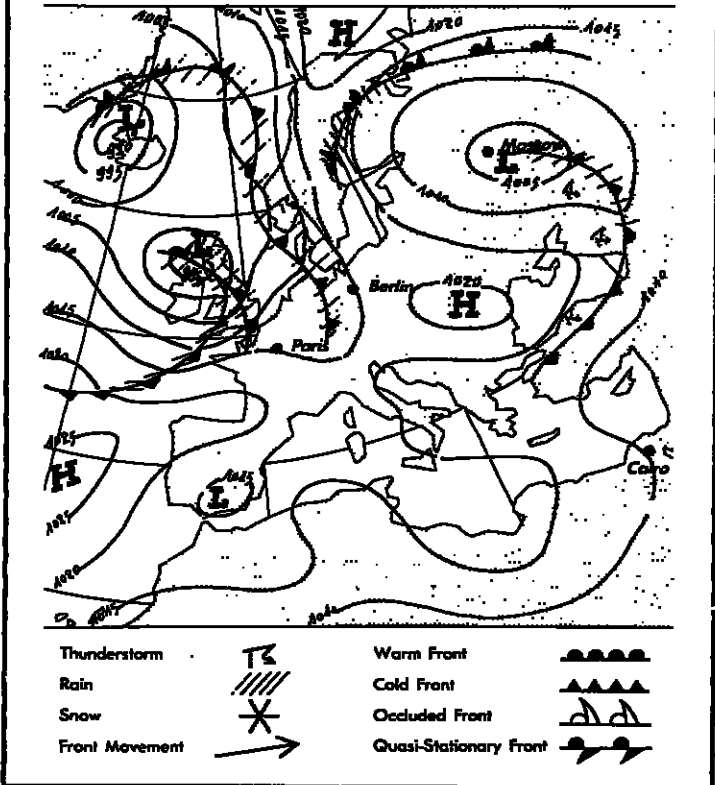
P	G	A	S	T	A	B	L	E	D	A
A	R	C	H	P	A	R	E	B	A	R
R	O	U	E	A	N	K	L	E	S	T
T	O	T	A	L	E	S	T	A	B	L
S	I	D	E	S	T	A	B	L	E	D
F	O	O	T	B	A	L	L	E	S	T
A	M	O	R	E	D	E	S	T	A	B
R	O	U	E	A	N	K	L	E	S	T
O	M	I	C	A	S	T	A	B	L	E
U	S	N	O	M	E	S	T	A	B	L
F	I	N	G	E	R	A	S	T	A	B
O	L	E	D	E	S	T	A	B	L	E
S	O	D	A	A	S	H	E	S	L	E

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	21	70	Fair	MADRID	23	73	Fair
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Fog	MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	31	88	Fair	MILAN	28	82	Fair
ATHENS	21	70	Fair	MONTREAL	24	75	Cloudy
BEIRUT	31	71	Fair	MOSCOW	21	70	Overcast
BERGRADE	27	81	Cloudy	MUNICH	24	75	Fair
BERLIN	19	66	Fair	NEW YORK	27	81	Rain
BRUSSELS	21	70	Overcast	NICE	25	77	Fair
BUCHAREST	24	79	Overcast	OSLO	19	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	22	73	Fair	PARIS	23	73	Overcast
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair	PRAGUE	21	70	Fair
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy	ROME	29	84	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Fair	SOFIA	25	77	Fair
DUBLIN	16	61	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	11	52	Rain
EDINBURGH	15	59	Overcast	TEHRAN	23	73	Fair
FLORENCE	31	88	Fair	TEL AVIV	32	90	Fog
FRANKFURT	22	72	Overcast	TOKYO	22	72	Fair
GENEVA	22	72	Fog	TUNIS	32	90	Fair
HELSINKI	17	63	Cloudy	VIENNA	23	73	Fair
HOUSTON	29	84	Stormy	WARSAW	18	64	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	29	84	Fair	WASHINGTON	21	81	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	29	81	Cloudy	ZURICH	25	77	Fair
LISBON	29	84	Fair				
LONDON	23	73	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Las Angeles at 2000 GMT, all other times local.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Snake Bites Man, Snake Dies; Man Gives Away His 40 Snakes

MONROE, La., Aug. 10 (AP) — A highly poisonous snake that bit its handler has died, perhaps from the stress of that attack, the handler says. James Lee, an amateur snake collector, was bitten by a krait July 30 while force-feeding it through a tube. Kraits, which are native to eastern Asia, are more poisonous than cobras.

Mr. Lee was saved when he received a blood transfusion from a snake handler who had survived a krait bite. But Mr. Lee said the snake died soon after.

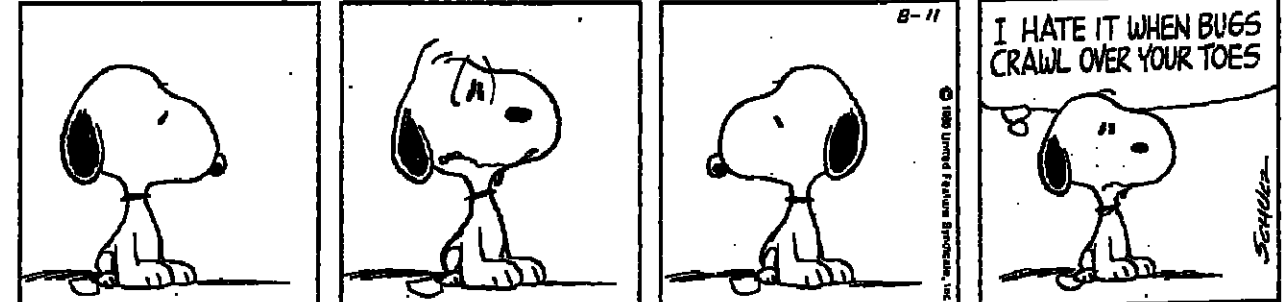
"I think the whole situation caused a lot of stress on her and she died," he said. Mr. Lee said the krait had not been well to begin with and that was why he was feeding her when he was bitten.

"It was tube-feeding the krait when one of my wife's girlfriends said something dumb. It distracted me and I looked up. That's when the snake bit me," Mr. Lee said.

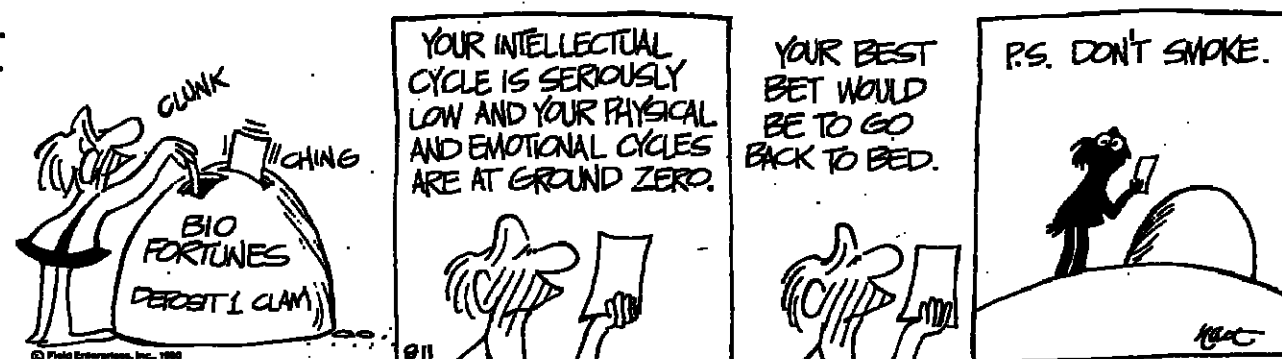
Mr. Lee said he still works in the reptile building at Louisiana Purchase Gardens and Zoo, but has given away all of his approximately 40 snakes to friends. He said he may take back some pit vipers and boa constrictors when he's well, but he's through with kraits.

"I'm not afraid of them," he said. "I'm just more interested in pit vipers and boas."

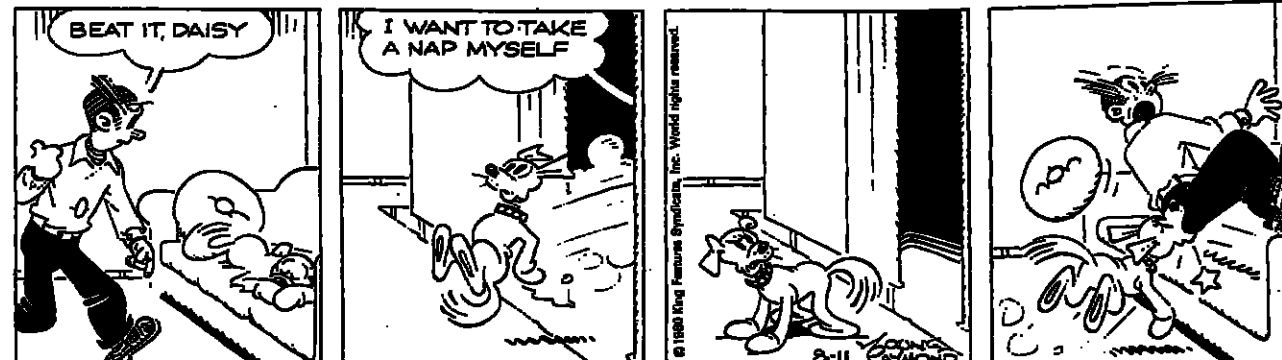
PEANUTS



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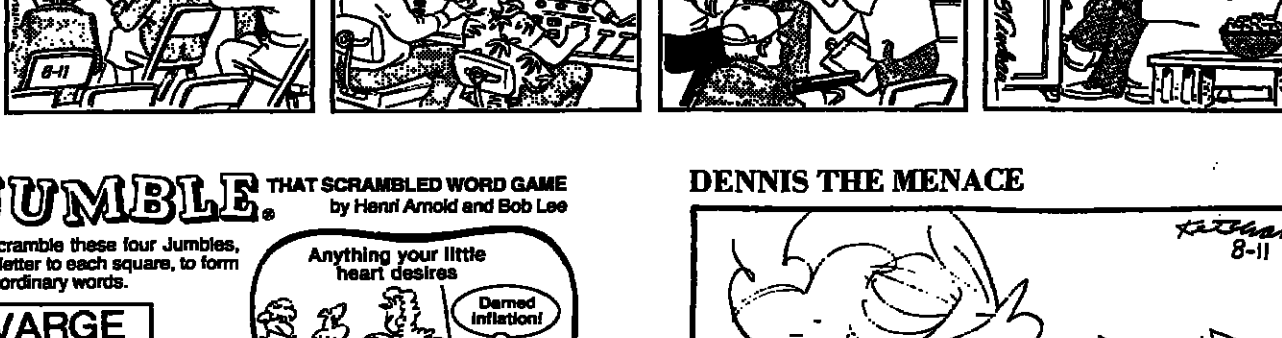
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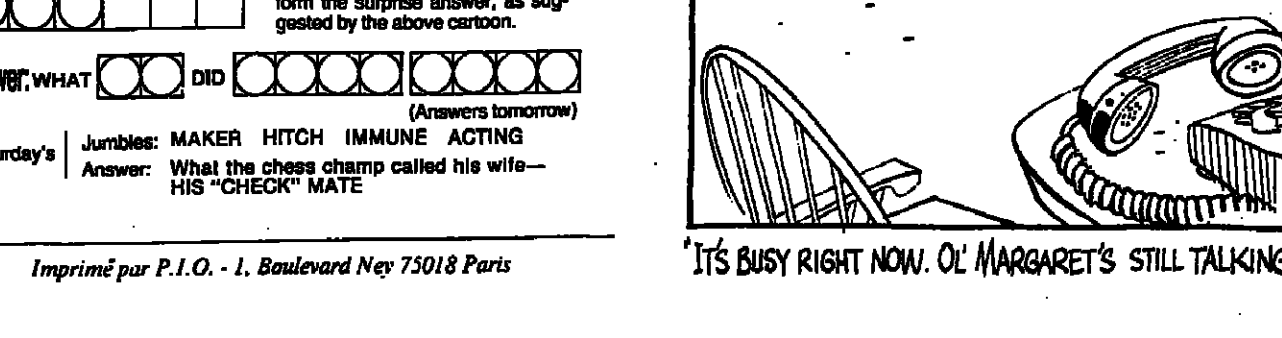
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BOOKS

A MODEL CHILDHOOD

By Christa Wolf, Translated from the German

by Ursula Molinaro and Hedwig Rappolt

Farrar Straus & Giroux 407 pp. \$17.50

Reviewed by John Leonard

FOR the young Nelly Jordan, a schoolgirl in the '30s in Hitler's Germany, the insistence that *Fuehrer* be capitalized was troublesome. Indeed, most nouns — "everything in the German language that can be seen and touched" — were supposed to be capitalized. But ought she to have capitalized "cloud"? What about "rage"?

Nelly would have similar trouble later on when called upon to "name" emotions. The emotions her teacher wanted her to name were courage, devotion and loyalty. Joy, obedience and modesty were not. And Nelly's particular emotion, "pretending," didn't make sense, especially when it was capitalized.

"A Model Childhood," however, is intended precisely as an account of how an intelligent child during the Nazi years began to pretend, how she lost "the free association between emotions and events," how "she cheated herself out of her true feelings." The account, by the East German writer Christa Wolf, is apparently autobiographical. The author, who is in her 40s and who calls herself "You" throughout, seeks to recover the child, Nelly, whom she discarded, in order to fashion an unpretending "I."

Secret Life of the Emotions

The child had no choice but to pretend. She led a secret life of the emotions, even as she joined the Hitler Youth, even as she danced attendance on the "spider" of the swastika. The "You" she grew into knows two things for sure: "Perhaps the worst of it is how anybody seems to be able to get used to anything." And: "The horrible secret: not that one didn't dare, but that the thought didn't occur to one. All attempts to explain stop at this fact."

And yet she must explain. "You," with her husband "H," her younger brother, Lutz, and her teen-age daughter, Lenka, motors from East Germany in July, 1971, back to her native town, which is now in Poland, to find her past. Her husband, a shadowy but appealing figure, is worried and ironic. Her brother, a practical engineer, is suspicious of anything metaphysical; he is resigned to common sense. Her daughter, an underachiever in school, is ferociously self-absorbed, and asks most of the embarrassing questions, such as, "Do you know an adult who is actually happy?"

"You" will spend four years writing about those two days in July of 1971 and the first 16 years of Nelly's life, as a student and a refugee, and how hard it is to make literature out of the unknowable, to select and defend and deny, to resist anecdote, to avoid punch lines. "You" broods over one of the several definitions in a German dictionary of the word *verfallen*: "irretriev-

ably lost, because enslaved by one's own, deep-down consent."

She concludes: "Not everything can and should be said, let's get that clear. Wherever else this word may still come to light, one shouldn't try to call everything by its name, so as to give puny, awe and reverence a chance to survive in the realm of the unspoken." If this seems too easy, she is willing to confess: "We can no longer tell exactly what we have experienced." And if a reader replies, "Could we ever?" she is ready with another question: Why, she wonders, has the conviction that man should be guided by his knowledge, rather than by his faith, thus far produced so little beauty?

On the other hand, faith has produced a number of monsters, spiders. Is faith a kind of pretending? Lutz, the brother of "You," and the uncle of Lenka, probably thinks so. According to Lutz, there is no room for the suffering soul in a world of engineers. Which intuition doesn't make him a happy adult, actually. On the third hand, maybe literature itself is pretend-engineering, on certain subjects, any kind of communication is guilty, evasive, defensive.

"A Model Childhood" takes risks. What right has Christa Wolf to her material? She lost her childhood, not her family or her life. Why should we listen to her complain about her problems with her craft? Enormities have defeated us. Who cares about her precious "I" under the dead weight of tens of millions? She moralizes lazily on the Americans in Vietnam and the junta in Chile. About Stalin, there is a single, gingerly whisper: "Later, maybe, she won't have to pretend that the only poet was Pablo Neruda. She isn't, after all, the first person to have blinked at evil."

She succeeds because she tries of these questions before it occurred to a book reviewer to ask them. She understands memory, as short-term and long-term, as sealed vault, as electrical circuit, as a paradox of language, as dream and as a process of canceling out. The voices she hears are believable; the eyes that she sees in the rearview mirror, her husband's — are full of wary love. Others have forgiven her; why can't she forgive herself? She won't, and that is why she succeeds. She butts her head against "the limits of the expressible, and is conscious into a kind of blankness. She no longer pretends."

"A Model Childhood" must be what it was like being young and German and non-Jewish, in school and at summer camp, singing around the bonfires, waiting for the parade, fractured. It doesn't satisfy because there are certain satisfactions that are beyond the power of literature to supply. But it does manage to capitalize the now "rage."

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE United States is due for another grandmaster when the qualification committee of the World Chess Federation convenes in Malta in November. In winning the Marshall Chess Club International Tournament, Andrew Soltis achieved his second grandmaster norm with an 8-2 score of six victories and four draws.

The 32-year-old New York international master surpassed Grandmaster Anatoly Lein of Shaker Heights, Ohio, who took second place with 7½-2½.

Grandmaster Peter Björnsas and National Master Calvin Blocker shared third place with 7-3. Fifth place in the 59-player Swiss-system event was shared by Grandmaster Roman Dzindzichashvili of Israel, International Master John Fedorowicz, International Master Jean Hebert of Canada and National Masters Sergei Kudrin and Leonid Bass, each scoring 6½-3½.

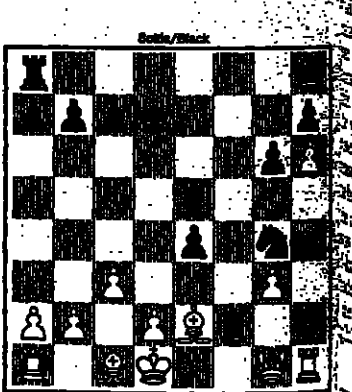
Soltis had made his first grandmaster norm in the United States Chess Federation International Tournament in New York in 1977, where he tied for first place with Grandmaster Leonid Shamkovich of New York.

Soltis considers his game with International Master Lawrence Day of Canada to be one of his best efforts in the Marshall tournament. In preference to the normal 4 P-Q4, Day tried the offbeat 4 N-B3, but he soon overcompensated for his tranquil opening by rushing to attack with 7 P-B3 before finishing his development.

After 9 ... P-xP, he could well have played 10 O-O, N-K4; 11 O-N3, but instead, he ventured 10 Q-N4, hoping to elicit 10 ... P-K4; 11 B-B4 or the defensive 10 ... N-B1. However, Soltis, spotting the chance for a promising gambit, defiantly permitted 10 ... O-O; 11 QxP, K-R1.

Day should now have tried 12 P-Q3, N-QB3; 13 B-K3, Q-R5ch; 14 K-Q2, B-R3; 15 BxP, QxRch; 16 K-Q1, although Black's positional compensation for the sacrificed pawn would have been clear.

Intending to combine attack and defense, he chose 12 P-KR4, N-QB3; 13 P-R5, N-Q5; 14 Q-R3, with the idea that 14 ... NxP; 15 K-Q1, NxR; 16 P-xP, N-B3; 17



Position after 24 P-B3

N-Q5, P-KR3; 18 P-Q3 could prove to be dangerous for Black. Soltis wisely grounded Day's hopes with 14 ... P-KN4; 15 P-R6, B-K4.

After 16 ... R-B5! Soltis threatened 17 ... R-R5, harried White queen into a backward position. On 18 N-K2, N-N4, Soltis played 19 N-N3. Day might have recaptured with 20 BxN, although 20 ... R-xP; 21 P-Q3; 22 K-Q2, R-xBch; 23 K-Q1, Q-B3; 24 P-B3, R-K1ch; 25 K-Q1, N-B7 would have been very strong for Black.

After 20 KxN, Soltis promptly opened the center with 20 ... P-Q4! And on 21 P-KN3, R-B7ch; 22 K-Q1, P-xP, Day's position was so abominable that he might have considered dropping his queen for 23 BxP, N-K6ch; 24 K-K1, R-B8ch.

Soltis' 24 ... R-N7! finally trapped the queen, since after 25 Q-B3; 26 B-N3, Q-Q1 it was impossible to play 27 Q-N4 without permitting 27 ... N-K6ch; 28 K-K1, BxPmate. Day threw his queen with 27 Q-N1, RxQch and gave up.

ROBERT BYRNE

White	Black	White	Black
1924	1925	1926	1927
1928	1929	1930	1931
1932	1933	1934	1935
1936	1937	1938	1939
1940	1941	1942	1943
1944	1945	1946	1947
1948	1949	1950	1951
1952	1953	1954	1955
1956	1957	1958	1959
1960	1961	1962	1963
1964	1965	1966	1967
1968	1969	1970	1971
1972	1973	1974	1975
1976	1977	1978	1979
1980	1981	1982	1983
1984	1985	1986	1987
1988	1989	1990	1991
1992	1993	1994	1995
1996	1997	1998	1999
2000	2001	2002	2003
2004	2005	2006	2007
2008	2009	2010	2011
2012	2013	2014	2015
2016	2017	2018	2019
2020	2021	2022	2023
2024	2025	2026	2027
2028	2029	2030	2031
2032	2033	2034	2035
2036	2037	2038	2039
2040	2041	2042	2043
2044	2045	2046	2047
2048	2049	2050	2051
2052	2053	2054	2055
2056	2057	2058	2059
2060	2061	2062	2063
2064	2065	2066	2067
2068	2069	2070	2071
2072	2073	2074	2075
2076	2077	2078	2079
2080	2081	2082	2083
2084	2085	2086	2087
2088	2089	2090	2091
2092	2093	2094	2095
2096	2097	2098	2099
2100	2101	2102	2103
2104	2105	2106	2107
2108	2109	2110	2111
2112	2113	2114	2115
2116	2117	2118	2119
2120	2121	2122	2123
2124	2125	2126	2127
2128	2129	2130	2131
2132	2133	2134	2135
2136	2137	2138	2139
2140	2141	2142	2143
2144	2145	2146	2147
2148	2149	2150	2151
2152	2153	2154	2155
2156	2157	2158	2159
2160	2161	2162	2163
2164	2165	2166	2167
2168	2169	2170	2171
2172	2173	2174	2175
2176	2177	2178	2179
2180	2181	2182	2183
2184	2185	2186	2187
2188	2189	2190	2191
2192	2193	2194	2195
2196	2197	2198	2199
2200	2201	2202	2203
2204	2205	2206	2207
2208	2209	2210	2211
2212	2213	2214	2215
2216	2217	2218	2219
2220	2221	2222	2223
2224	2225	2226	2227
2228	2229	2230	2231
2232	2233	2234	2235
2236	2237	2238	2239
2240	2241	2242	2243
2244	2245	2246	2247
2248	2249	2250	2251
2252	2253	2254	2255
2256	2257	2258	2259
2260	2261	2262	2263
2264	2265	2266	2267
2268	2269	2270	2271
2272	2273	2274	2275
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2296	2297	2298	2299
2300	2301	2302	2303
2304	2305	2306	2307
2308	2309	2310	2311
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2316	2317	2318	2319
2320	2321	2322	2323
2324	2325	2326	2327
2328	2329	2330	2331
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2340	2341	2342	2343
2344	2345	2346	2347
2348	2349	2350	2351
2352	2353	2354	2355
2356	2357	2358	2359
2360	2361	2362	2363</

Orioles Again Rally to Win, Cutting Yankee Lead to 3 1/2

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP) — The Baltimore Orioles rallied in the eighth inning for the second straight game, scoring twice and going on to defeat the Yankees, 4-2, here last night.

This time the decisive damage came on a double by Rich Dauer and a game-winning triple by Ken Singleton off starter Tom Underwood, plus an insurance-run pinch-hit by Terry Crowley.

Steve Stone, after giving up a two-run first-inning homer to Oscar Gamble, settled down to pitch a seven-hit complete game for his 18th victory against four losses. The victory was the Orioles' 12th in 13 games and cut the Yankees lead — one 1 game — to 3 1/2 (three in the second column).

Brewers 4, Indians 2

In Milwaukee, Sal Bando singled home the go-ahead run in the sixth and Moose Haas scattered eight as the Brewers beat Cleveland, 2-1.

Blue Jays 4, Royals 3

In Toronto, pinch-hitter Steve Jan's single with one out in the 4th scored Alfredo Griffin from second, giving the Blue Jays a 4-3 decision over Kansas City and ending a seven-game losing streak.

A's 2, Mariners 1

In Oakland, Calif., Mike Norris capped Seattle on three singles, matching the A's to a 2-1 victory. Norris (15-7) struck out seven, walked none and lowered his ERA to 2.40. He leads the league with 22 strikeouts.

White Sox 5, Red Sox 4

In Boston, Lamar Johnson drove three runs with a pair of singles and relief ace Ed Farmer collected 20th save, leading Chicago to a 5-4 victory over the Red Sox. Johnson broke a 2-2 tie with a two-out

Giants 5, Braves 4

In Atlanta, Jack Clark drove in four runs with a three-run homer and a sacrifice fly to power San Francisco to a 5-4 victory over the Braves.

Australians Lose Sail But Lead Cup Trials

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 10 (AP) — Australia breezed to an easy win over Lionheart in America's Cup challenger trials yesterday, but topped a second match when it sailed against Sweden's Scania.

Australia's 6-2 mark for the trials gave the field of foreign 12-meters competing for the right to challenge the New York Yacht Club's old on yachting's most coveted prize.

Sweden had its best day of the wind-rod series, beating France 3-2 in the second round after leading throughout the 13.5 mile race. France 3 topped Lionheart by a 2-0 margin in the day's final sailing.

It was Lawrence Smith's first day as skipper of the English 12. The Lionheart syndicate announced after the race that Smith, 24, has replaced John Oakley at the helm.

France 3, the flagship for Baron Aron Bich's fourth cup challenge, is 4-4 for the week. Both Scania and Lionheart are 3-5.

Australia was trailing Sweden by seconds at the third mark of the 13.5 mile race when it blew its no. 1 bid. Sweden reached the mark 1:52 ahead of the struggling Australia, which was unable to close the gap after replacing a lost sail.

Australia's first match of the day was more typical of the yachting competition. The first trial, skipper Jim Harvey jockeyed the yacht to a 7-2 victory over Lionheart at the start but increased the margin to a 1-10 by the halfway point of the race.

Over the next three legs Australia sailed away from the English boat, the 16-knot southwesterly rufing Rhodes Island Sound and crossed the finish line with a hopping 2:29 lead.

U.S. Swimmers Dominate First Meet With Chinese

PEKING, Aug. 10 (AP) — The U.S. swimming team stirred a thunderous crowd of 3,500, including Ambassador Leonard Woodcock, here last night in its first match with China's best swimmers.

The 22 Americans, fresh from world-record-shattering performances in the national championships in Irvine, Calif., won 13 of 14 events, but two Chinese girls chalked up new Asian records.

Liang Weifen, 18, set an Asian record in winning the women's 100-meter breaststroke in 1:12.91. Tracy Caulkins, the former world record-holder, was second in 1:13.51 and teammate Terri Baxter third in 1:14.51. It was the only event lost by the U.S. squad.

A national women's 100-meter freestyle record fell when Li Minhe swam the first leg of the 400-meter relay in 1:01.03. The old mark was 1:01.13.

The meet, in the outdoor Daoran Pool, looked more like a scene from a Wagnerian opera than a sporting event. Rain poured down on the spectators and officials huddled under umbrellas, while in the distance thunder and lightning burst from the heavy black clouds.

Among the U.S. winners were Peter Rocca and Sue Walsh in the 100-meter backstroke. Rocca was clocked in 58.27 seconds and Walsh in 1:04.15. William Paulus and Nancy Hogshead swept in the 100-meter butterfly, Paulus being timed in 56.30 and Hogshead in 1:03.35.

In the 200-meter individual medley, John Simons took the men's competition in 2:07.80, and Tracy Caulkins won the women's in 2:21.76.

Hurriedly arranged, the China visit — and one to the United States by all-star Chinese team that leaves today — served as a replacement for the swimmers who missed the Moscow Olympics.

Pirates 4, Phillies 1

In Pittsburgh, Ed Ott drove in two runs to support the eight-hit pitching of John Candelaria and Kent Tekulve as the Pirates downed Philadelphia, 4-1. It was the fifth win in a row for the Pirates and the eighth straight road loss for the Phils.

Cardinals 9, Mets 6

In St. Louis, Kieth Hernandez and Tommy Herr led a three-run outburst in the sixth as the Cardinals overcame New York, 9-6. Ken Oberkfell started the rally when Tom Hausman (4-3) hit him with a pitch. Mike Phillips singled Oberkfell to second; Dane Long's grounder advanced both runners and Herr lined a two-run single to tie the game at 6-6. Herr went to second on a fielder's choice, moved to third on Tony Scott's infield hit and scored the eventual winning run on Hernandez's grounder.

Dodgers 9, Reds 4

In Cincinnati, Ron Cey's three-run homer capped a seven-run second and Jerry Reuss picked up his 15th victory as Los Angeles defeated the Reds, 9-4.

Cubs 3, Expos 1

Expos 4, Cubs 3

In Chicago, Ellis Valentine's tie-breaking single in the eighth boosted Montreal to a 4-3 win over the Cubs and a split of their doubleheader. Tim Lincecum's three-run homer in the fifth inning of the opener gave the Cubs a 3-1 triumph.

Angels 8, Twins 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Joe Rudi's two-run homer capped a three-run fourth and Frank Tanana pitched a five-hitter to pace the Angels to their sixth straight victory, 8-2, over Minnesota.

Astros 9, Padres 5

In the National League, in Houston, Cesar Cedeno drove in four runs as the Astros defeated San Diego, 9-5, after Padre star Dave Winfield was ejected in a bench-clearing brawl. Winfield watched two Nolan Ryan fast balls sail high and inside in the fourth inning before changing the mound and starting a melee that delayed the game 11 minutes.

Red Smith

A Baseball Tale of Two Cities

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT) — It was after the 1936 World Series and the press was finished asking Bill Terry how he had managed the New York Giants to defeat by the Yankees. "I'd like to say one more thing," Terry volunteered. "I always heard that one player can make a losing team into a winner and I never really believed it. Now I know it's true."

He mentioned no names. Everybody knew he was speaking of Joe DiMaggio, the rookie who had helped the Yankees win the pennant by 19% games, had hit .346 against the Giants and ranged over center field like the U.S. Cavalry.

Once in a long time a player can make a manager a loser. Once in a longer time a manager can be the catalyst that alters a team's character. Over the years, though, for sustained success or unrelieved failure the answer is found not on the field nor in the dugout but in the front office. Who have been baseball's most consistent winners? The Yankees of Ed Barrow, George Weiss and George Steinbrenner. The most persistent losers? No one naming names: everybody knows them.

Baseball's answer to Coal Oil Johnny is Gene Autry, the cowboy proprietor of the California Angels. Probably someone who counts his money for him knows how much he has invested in free agents like Don Baylor, Joe Rudi, Bobby Grich, Fred Patek, Bruce Kison, Rick Miller and others, but nobody around here can count that high.

Last year Baylor, enjoying the best of three good seasons with the Angels, led the league with 139 runs batted in, hit 36 home runs and was chosen most valuable player. The cowboy gave him a \$100,000 bonus. For most of this year, Baylor was injured. Recently it was reported he had told his employers that if they didn't soon extend his contract, which already runs through 1982, he would play out his option and depart.

Don Ford is an outfielder whose contract runs through 1983. Until Friday night, he had been hurt, and it did not please Autry greatly to hear that Ford had said he wasn't hurrying back into action because the team was beyond hope.

Hold All Calls

The Angels are sixth in the seven-team American League West, a division weaker than near-beer. So far, the team has won 44 games and lost 64. California's low for a season was 67-95 in 1968. It will take a spurt to match that record. Still, if baseball founders in Anaheim, there's always Disneyland.

There is no receptionist in the office of the A's in Oakland Coliseum Inc. says this is no good. Charlie's landlords are suing Charlie for \$11.5 million, charging that he has not fulfilled his agreement to promote the team in a major-league style. Still, everybody in a position to know says that Charlie runs his operation without financial loss. Maybe his landlords should sue him for witchcraft.

NFL's Steelers Smother Giants

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J., Aug. 10 (UPI) — Cliff Stoudt, Pittsburgh's No. 2 quarterback, threw a 24-yard touchdown pass to The Ball in the second quarter and the Steelers used a smothering defense to shut out the New York Giants, 13-0, in a National Football League exhibition game last night.

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"I'm somewhere near the end of my career, you might say, and I'm enjoying it very much," Nicklaus said.

That had not been true during the dry times when Nicklaus failed to even challenge.

"When you're not competing well, no, you don't have much fun," he said. "The whole enjoyment of the game to me is to compete successfully. That's what's fun. When you're finishing 30th, 40th, 50th, that's not competing. That's just going through the motions."

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Cubs' Lenny Randle tries to convince Expo second-baseman Rodney Scott that his hard slide wasn't to be taken personally.

Red Smith

A Baseball Tale of Two Cities

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT) — It was after the 1936 World Series and the press was finished asking Bill Terry how he had managed the New York Giants to defeat by the Yankees. "I'd like to say one more thing," Terry volunteered. "I always heard that one player can make a losing team into a winner and I never really believed it. Now I know it's true."

He mentioned no names. Everybody knew he was speaking of Joe DiMaggio, the rookie who had helped the Yankees win the pennant by 19% games, had hit .346 against the Giants and ranged over center field like the U.S. Cavalry.

Once in a long time a player can make a manager a loser. Once in a longer time a manager can be the catalyst that alters a team's character. Over the years, though, for sustained success or unrelieved failure the answer is found not on the field nor in the dugout but in the front office. Who have been baseball's most consistent winners? The Yankees of Ed Barrow, George Weiss and George Steinbrenner. The most persistent losers? No one naming names: everybody knows them.

Baseball's answer to Coal Oil Johnny is Gene Autry, the cowboy proprietor of the California Angels. Probably someone who counts his money for him knows how much he has invested in free agents like Don Baylor, Joe Rudi, Bobby Grich, Fred Patek, Bruce Kison, Rick Miller and others, but nobody around here can count that high.

Last year Baylor, enjoying the best of three good seasons with the Angels, led the league with 139 runs batted in, hit 36 home runs and was chosen most valuable player. The cowboy gave him a \$100,000 bonus. For most of this year, Baylor was injured. Recently it was reported he had told his employers that if they didn't soon extend his contract, which already runs through 1982, he would play out his option and depart.

Don Ford is an outfielder whose contract runs through 1983. Until Friday night, he had been hurt, and it did not please Autry greatly to hear that Ford had said he wasn't hurrying back into action because the team was beyond hope.

Hold All Calls

The Angels are sixth in the seven-team American League West, a division weaker than near-beer. So far, the team has won 44 games and lost 64. California's low for a season was 67-95 in 1968. It will take a spurt to match that record. Still, if baseball founders in Anaheim, there's always Disneyland.

There is no receptionist in the office of the A's in Oakland Coliseum Inc. says this is no good. Charlie's landlords are suing Charlie for \$11.5 million, charging that he has not fulfilled his agreement to promote the team in a major-league style. Still, everybody in a position to know says that Charlie runs his operation without financial loss. Maybe his landlords should sue him for witchcraft.

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In Dallas, Glenn Corano's three-yard touchdown pass to tight end Doug Cochran early in the fourth quarter led Dallas past Green Bay, 17-14. The Cowboys, opening a sea-

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Language

Take Another Shot
At an Old Locution

By William Safire

NEW YORK (NYT) — "He gave it his best shot." The locution "best shot," which is punching holes through the language these days, is being used to mean "greatest effort." When used in a slightly different sense, as in "California was his best shot," it means "best opportunity."

Originally, this was a military metaphor. In the 16th century, the "best shot" was that part of an army which could most accurately inflict injury on the enemy — the best archers, for example.

In this century, the combat phrase put down boxing rings. Lexicographer Peter Tamony has found a citation in the San Francisco News of Aug. 29, 1931: "Smith's blows, though they were his very best shots, didn't faze Hanna." ("Faze" is a variant of "faze," meaning "to embarrass or disconcert," which is now usually spelled "faze.") The way for "best shot" was paved by "get a shot at" — as in the March 13, 1940, use: "Fat Tony Galento gets a shot at Joe Louis' heavyweight championship."

Everybody in the language dodge gets a query, sooner or later, from a member of a strange cult dedicated to driving crazy the members of the language dodge.

The seemingly innocent question these cultists ask is: "Aside from 'angry' and 'hungry,' is there another word in the dictionary that ends in 'gry'?"

It's a hoax, designed to provoke hours of useless brain-racking. Lexicographer David Guralnik, editor of Webster's New World Dictionary, gets hundreds of these queries, and replies that there are no other "native English words" ending in "gry." Here are three imports:

Pugger, more often spelled "pugger," occasionally "puckery," is a noun for an Indian turban or head

covering, and is also a useful word used to denote the scarf wound around a sun helmet and falling down behind to shade the neck. (Wear your pugger, Beau Geste, or you'll get a neckburn.)

Mawry is the state of being regarded with displeasure. The word comes from the Old French "maugre"; in English, "maugre" means "ill will." If you are afflicted by maugre, you're maugry. It's obsolete, forget it.

Aggry, also spelled "aggr," to assure readers they have not read a typo for "angry," is the word to describe colored glass beads worn by Africans; thought to be of ancient Egyptian origin.

That's three. No follow-ups permitted. If you're hungry to be angry, cultists, you can flap your pugger over your aggry and stand around mawry.

The teen-age locution, "Get off my case," is on the rise; it is apparently a variation of "get off my back" that originated among welfare recipients who directed the remark to social caseworkers.

Watch out for a newly popular way of stringing out adjectives. Whenever you hear, "The moves were nonbelligerent in nature," or, "My attempt was peaceful in character," ask yourself: Why "in nature"? Why "in character"?

The speaker may be trying to say "essentially," which is itself a tricky adverb often used to insinuate "no matter what else it seems to be." Or he may just be rounding out his modifier with an intellectual-sounding fillip. But "nature" and "character" are powerful words, and should be used only when the speaker's remarks are sincere in quality.

While you're on guard, apply a peeled eye to other "dribble-off" constructions. Douglas Chapman of Chapel Hill, N.C., protests the proliferation of "emergency situation" (an emergency is a situation), "precautionary measure" (a precaution is a measure) and "thunderstorm activity" (inactive thunderstorms are rare).

Richard Smith:
Lean Pickings

By Henry Mitchell

WASHINGTON (WP) — Before he became adviser to the United States on weight loss, sex and diet, Richard Smith was, not to split hairs, adrift, undistinguished, a failure.

Now he is not a failure. He is 39, weighs 205, has bright alert eyes and takes time along life's highway to smell the home fries.

He has the quiet easy movements of a contented man. He is for all practical purposes handsome. Never in a life of sweating in a public relations firm could he have hoped to accomplish so much for mankind and for himself as now he has. "My mother never let me have soda pop," he said in an intimate disclosure of the ultimate origins of such important works as "The Bronx Diet," "The Dieter's Guide to Weight Loss During Sex," "The Dieter's Guide to Weight Loss After Sex" and a couple of convenient calendars giving day-to-day pearls. And yet it was all an accident.

Endless Advice

Like Montaigne, he gives endless advice couched in the disguise of wisdom:

• If it looks like enough, it will be enough.

• Pound cake is coffee-soluble.

• Foods that combine poorly include fudge and whiskey.

• Really taste your food. It may take several portions.

• Avoid blue food.

• A midnight snack is merely getting the jump on breakfast.

• Avoid foods that rust.

• Tender dalliance with a fruitcake will more than compensate for the cold shoulder from your dog.

• Greasy pork chops are a vital source.

• Eating is not a precise science. Listen to your mouth.

• Stop when you've eaten enough to last until the next time.

"Look at those misty," he said, entering a restaurant and demonstrating his misty grope, which any connoisseur knew was the result of endless practice over the decades.

"I have managed to lose 60 pounds," he went on, ordering a salad, which he canceled in favor of something called a Double Beef, on the theory salads have a lot of calories, and should as a rule be avoided like botulism.

"I grew up in Liberty, N.Y., and saw duty at the Adirondacks resorts as a youth. Nobody goes to them now; it's cheaper to go to Europe. But those resorts were the true Tarzanas of American eating."

"When I arrived in New York City at the age of 18 I worked for Pepsi-Cola. As soon as I turned the corner in my truck, I'd jump out and open some nice warm Pepsi. If you can get it in the mouth, eat it. There's something wrong with people who don't eat everything, isn't there?"

"Now the bottom-line price required to get me to eat a soft-boiled egg is \$10.00," he went on, pouring his beer over ice which he thinks makes the beer go so much farther, you know, "so I don't mean there can't be one or two things you simply don't like to eat."

"But I had a date with a woman who said, 'I should tell you I'm a lacto-vegetarian.' I said, 'What's the soonest we can end this date?' It's understood that his success with beautiful female vegetarians is only moderate.

What Gets Him

"What gets me," he said, investigating his flet of beef, "are the ones who rule out a whole class of food." On days when he wishes to feel creepy and horrified he drops into a health-food store to see all the folks with gray skin.

His books give absurd or witty or profound advice in the same generally asinine format of serious



Diet-author Smith:
Mother never let
him have soda pop.

and so rich it makes no difference if there's any actual pie inside them. Three bites and you bust out. That's what a pie should be."

He hated the dessert cart and took an apple.

"I'm glad you think the books have helped suffering humanity. We have to take care of ourselves. No point trusting the largest of others. Many's the time I've been saved by a Twinkie pie. I always eat before going to dinner; you never know what you may get, if anything."

"I had some friends, gourmet French cooks, who are of course the very worst kind, and they gave me a dab of trout with some artful sauce. Always take along a Twinkie in your pocket. You can duck in the bathroom and thus sustain life till you get out. I remember thinking all through that trout dinner about where the hell it was that I'd seen an all-night pizza place."

Often I've seen a poor health-food girl and thought a Miss Drake's cupcake could save her. I approach any dinner invitation as if I were going to Tulsa for Sunday night. Ever been there on Sunday night? Well, you take precautions."

Divining Truths

Sometimes science has been slow to perceive the truths that Smith divines without research.

"Blueberries prevent aluminum-siding salesmen," he may say, years before science gets around to corroborating what he has already blundered into by a clear-eyed babe.

No more beer. Thank you. No more pie. Need to keep up the strength, however. He likes the food of San Francisco. He dreams he might live on Nob Hill with a cable car running from his bed to his favorite Chinese restaurant.

"May do a book on remedial sex and weight loss," he said. Or remedial weight and sex loss. Whatever.

Watching out for sandwiches on sidewalks or lobby floors he waved and set off for his room, grabbing only six minis (a non-Olympic showing indeed) on the way. But then, as he said, it had been a tough interview, leaving him weakish. Once he gets to his room and his Twinkie he's usually okay again.

PEOPLE: Princess Caroline, Junot
Decide on Separation

Princess Caroline and her husband, Philippe Junot, a French businessman, have officially separated, a spokeswoman for the family announced. They were married June 28, 1978, but the union reportedly was opposed by her parents, la, Iowa, has been won by Steve Jones of Belmont, Texas. He was declared the winner on the basis of five competitive tasks in the week-long event. Eleven had been scheduled, but occasional showers and thunderstorms on some days and brisk wind on others kept pilots on the ground much of the time. Al Blount of Palos Park, Ill., finished second. Rounding out the top three were Don Conner of Anderson, Ind., Bruce Constock of Ann Arbor, Mich., last year's champion, and Owen Keown of Malibu, Calif.

Country singer Willie Nelson backed out of an appearance at a music festival at Callaway, Va., this weekend because the county sheriff threatened to arrest him if he drank liquor onstage, according to a spokesman for a booking agency.

Singer Johnny Paycheck also withdrew, the spokesman said. Paycheck backed out because of a dispute over payment. The festival was scheduled at an auto speedway in Callaway, which is about 30 miles outside of Roanoke, Va. Franklin County Sheriff W.Q. Overton had pledged to enforce the law against public drinking at the concert. Nelson's agent said the singer was withdrawing because, based on the sheriff's statements, he feared for his fans' safety.

In Seattle, self-styled "human fly" Donald Thor Archer enthralled hundreds of spectators as he climbed up the side of the 35-story Federal Building. Although Archer's nighttime ascent was interrupted 70 feet up by a fist-sized rock, he did accomplish one of his goals — breaking the monotony for people below. Archer, 22, a student at The Evergreen State College, wore black leotards and wings fashioned from aluminum foil and garden hose for his climb. He was charged with reckless endangerment and theft of city services, misdemeanors that carry a maximum penalty of \$500 and 90 days in jail. Police confiscated Archer's climbing equipment, which included a nylon mesh climbing rope with cam bolts that weighed into vertical separations in the concrete. Stirrups for his feet were attached to each bolt.

Television personality and former beauty queen Phyllis George will be rejoining CBS' "The NFL Today." Mike George, who spent three years on the show from 1975 to 1977, married Kentucky Gov. John Brown Jr. last year. They had a child in June. Van Gordon Sauter, president of CBS Sports, said in New York that Miss George is tending to her son, who is recovering from surgery, and, therefore, that he was unable to announce the date when she will rejoin the show.

A windy, rainy week of competition at the U.S. National Hot Air Balloon Championships at Indianapolis, Ind., has been won by Steve Jones of Belmont, Texas. He was declared the winner on the basis of five competitive tasks in the week-long event. Eleven had been scheduled, but occasional showers and thunderstorms on some days and brisk wind on others kept pilots on the ground much of the time. Al Blount of Palos Park, Ill., finished second. Rounding out the top three were Don Conner of Anderson, Ind., Bruce Constock of Ann Arbor, Mich., last year's champion, and Owen Keown of Malibu, Calif.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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